FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ARAB LEAGUE COUNCIL MEETING ON YEMEN OPENS

NC011802Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1752 GMT 1 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 July--The Arab League Council emergency meeting began at the Arab League headquarters at 1900 tonight in response to a request by the YAR to examine the crime of the assassination of the late YAR President Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi. At the beginning of the meeting Muhammad Mubarak Mirghani, the Sudanese ambassador to Egypt and chairman of the meeting, asked that 1 minute of silence be observed in memory of the late Lieutenant Colonel al-Ghashmi.

Mirghani delivered a short address in which he greeted those present. He said: Our Arab Arab nation deeply regrets the assassination of Lieutenant Colonel al-Ghashmi, who was one of its most sincere sons and who devoted his life to its defense until he died, at a time when our nation was in dire need of unity and the healing of wounds.

Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad then delivered an address. He said that the lack of Arab solidarity has led to the creation of many problems and to the hampering of progress in many fields. He said that the most serious problem caused by the lack of Arab solidarity is that our Arab differences have become one of the main instruments of the international conflict among foreign powers.

Riyad said that in its struggle movement, the Arab nation has recorded bright pages by its solidarity and the depth of its feelings of Arab unity. This was indicated when it fought to attain independence for its territories, when it intervened to protect the land of Palestine from Zionist aggression and when it rose to liberate its territories in October 1973.

Riyad added: By our solidarity we triumphed over the imperialist states when our Arab land was under occupation. Now that independence has been attained, Arab wealth has been increased and our Arab nation is being coveted once again; the normal logic is that this solidarity should continue in order to increase our strength and enable us to repel the covetous.

Riyad continued: When speaking about Arab solidarity, we do not speak about a luxury we are seeking to achieve in order to boast in front of other nations. We are speaking about a necessity for our lives and the lives of our children. In addition, when we seek to achieve solidarity, we are actually seeking to liberate the Arab territories and to safeguard the Arab homeland, because owing to the lack of Arab solidarity and the entrenchment of disputes, the Arab nation has been exposed to many ordeals and damage. The Zionist enemy has once again found an opportunity to become more obdurate and inflexible and to affirm that he will not recognize Palestinian rights now or in the future.

The Arab League secretary general continued: The lack of Arab solidarity will lead us to commit the question of our protection to other nations. If this should happen, we will have surrendered our destinies and agreed that the land should become an arena of competition among interests which do not concern us. One indisputable fact is that the danger which threatens any part of the Arab homeland is a danger which threatens the entire Arab nation, and it is our responsibility to stand firm against any kind of foreign intervention. Riyad added: The epidemic of violence has moved to our homeland. We must face this matter with wisdom and courage.

It is the duty of all of us to pool all our strength to face the mounting challenge, to liberate our occupied territories, to regain the Palestinian people's national rights and to strengthen the march of the socialist and economic development of our peoples--these same peoples who have been weighed down by the burdens of internal disputes and the ambitions of the foreign powers who are lying in wait for us and who are endeavoring to distract us from our battles and national objectives.

YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj then delivered an address. He began by thanking those present for their feelings toward the YAR martyr, Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, who was treacherously killed on 24 June. He also thanked them for responding to the invitation and attending this present emergency meeting.

Al-Asnaj said: Martyr al-Ghashmi was treacherously killed by plastic explosives. The bomb was brought to his office by a special envoy of the ruling regime in Aden. The YAR has issued a statement in which it specified the circumstances of the crime and directly accused the ruling regime in Aden of commiting it.

Al-Asnaj said that the results of the investigations which were carried out under the chairmanship of the YAR minister of justice, Al-Qadi 'Ali as-Samman, have pointed the fingers of accusation to the gang of the agent communist regime in Aden. He said: We inform you that this crime is not the first and will not be the last against us. The Arab states are aware of the threats that surround us and the states of the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf. The Arab states are also aware of the international expansionist ambitions, the events in the Horn of Africa and of the role of the regime in Aden as a tool for implementing a foreign strategy that is harmful to the Arab nation.

Al-Asnaj said: There is no doubt that the Arab League Charter, our laws and traditions, prevailing laws and international charters condemn such ugly criminal acts. The purpose of our call for this meeting is for all to resume their responsibilities. Threats to security and to sovereignty and independence and drawing the Arab nation to the arena of the international conflict are matters over which we must not keep quiet, particularly since they are being repeated as a result of foreign interference.

Al-Asnaj said that the abominable crime had been perfectly engineered and planned in Aden and committed in San'a'. He said that the report of the investigation committee had revealed a number of facts:

1. The late President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi received a telephone call from President Salim Rubayyi' Ali from Aden last Friday night, about 12 hours before the crime was committed.

2. The Aden envoy carried a briefcase with a combination lock. He held onto it until he reached President al-Ghashmi's office. He was seen off at Aden airport by the director of the interior minister's office. The trip from Aden to San'a' was made on a plane of the PDRY airlines and was paid for by the Aden Government--"the presidential office."

3. The medical report affirmed that death was owing to severe hemmorhage. Moreover, a report by explosive experts has affirmed that a plastic bomb had been found.

4. The Aden government headed by the shameless gang fully understands the consequences of such an act, which was directed against the safety of our people.

It also fully understands that the troubles which it has caused in the past and which it is still causing reached their climax with the assassination of President al-Ghashmi.

5. The reaction in Aden has been conflicting. At the beginning they categorically denied that they had committed the crime. However, as a result of irrefutable evidence, the confessions of the crew, the division of public opinion, the division of the army and popular pressure, the Aden government issued a statement in which it put the blame on Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali. In our opinion this was a naive method, an attempt to suggest that the current ruling gang is not connected with the assassination of Lieutenant Colonel al-Ghashmi.

Al-Asnaj said: The YAR, while putting the bare facts before you, urges your esteemed council to apply Paragraph (?2) of Article 18 of the Arab League Charter.

Concluding his speech, he said: Gentlemen, we are facing a serious and difficult situation. History will judge us positively or negatively. The YAR has remained loyal to its Arabism and Islam and, eager to preserve Arab solidarity, it will continue along this course. We address to you a cry from the heart and the conscience, hoping that it will not be a cry in a valley that will be carried away with the winds.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil then delivered a short speech in which he conveyed the condolences of Egypt--president, government and people--to the YAR people for the martyrdom of the late YAR president, Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

Foreign Minister Kamil said: The Arab nation, which is passing through one of its most serious stages, feels the immensity of the calamity that has befallen it through the loss of one of its dearest sons--a proud struggler for honor and dignity who fell victim as a result of his commitment to the Arab nation's cause and who fell martyr in the arena of the joint struggle against treacherous foreign designs.

Foreign Minister Kamil called on the Arab nation to stand side-by-side to face the challenges confronting it and to achieve the hopes for which President al-Ghashmi died.

Afterward, the Arab League Council held a closed session. The heads of delegations held a private meeting which lasted about 1 hour. The foreign ministers of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and Jordan spoke during the meeting. They denounced the assassination of President al-Ghashmi as a crime against Arab security in general.

YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj also spoke during the meeting. He reviewed the report of the YAR investigation committee into the assassination of President al-Ghashmi and the impact of this incident on the situation in the two parts of Yemen. He called for the application of the Arab League Charter against the PDRY Government. He pointed out in this regard that Paragraph 2 of Article 18 of the Arab League Charter stipulates that "the Arab League Council may consider any state which does not carry out the obligations of this charter as dismissed from the Arab League through a decision issued unanimously by the member states, except the state which is being charged."

Following the meeting, Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad said that the Arab League Council will meet at 1100 tomorrow to discuss the measures which can be taken to deal with this situation.

He added that the foreign ministers will hold peripheral consultations tonight to decide on the measures which can be taken in this regard and to discuss the YAR's request for the application of the Arab League Charter against the PDRY.

The Arab League Council today was attended by Egyptian Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil; UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi; Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir; Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; Bahraini Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak; Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qais Zawawi; Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Barre; YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdullah al-Asnaj; and Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim.

The delegations of Morocco, Mauritania, Lebanon, Tunisia, Qatar and Sudan were headed by the ambassadors of these states to Egypt. The PDRY, Iraq, Algeria, Syria and Libya did not attend the meeting. Djibouti and the PLO were also absent from the meeting.

Al-Asnaj Speech

JN0122153Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 1 Jul 78 JN

[Text of speech delivered at the Arab League emergency session held in Cairo at 1700 GMT 1 July by YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj--read by announcer]

[Text] His Excellency brother Mahmud Riyad, Arab League secretary general; brother foreign ministers; greetings:

On behalf of the YAR Government and people, I thank you very much for the sympathy shown to us following the assassination of the martyr Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, who was treacherously killed on the morning of Saturday, 24 June 1978, by the explosion of a plastic bomb carried into the office of the late president by a special envoy from the Aden regime.

The YAR issues a clear statement on 24 June 1978 in which it described the murder and issued a direct and official accusation against the Aden regime. This was done after a precise investigation and after taking into consideration every point related to the crime. The findings of the ministerial investigating committee headed by Qadi 'Ali as-Dawman, the minister of justice, confirm the facts and the truth and support the direct accusations against the gangs of the communist agent regime in Aden.

Brother colleagues, the government of the YAR submits pictures of and documents on the grotesque crime committed by the Aden regime against the president of the republic, the martyr Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi. The YAR Government would like to inform its brother states that this crime is not the first and will not be the last crime committed against us. The fraternal Arab governments are well aware of the dangers facing the Arab homeland in general, and the states of the Arabian Peninsula and the gulf in particular, as a result of the international power politics and the expansionist policies pursued by the superpowers. What has happened recently in the Horn of Africa--the open intervertion of foreign powers in actual fighting and the role of the Aden regime as a tool of an international strategy which will be harmful to the Arab and Islamic interests--is no secret.

Brothers, the Arab League Charter, our conventions and traditions, international law and the prevalent rules of the international community clearly condemn such savage crimes.

Our call for a meeting of this esteemed council is to make everyone aware of its responsibilities. A threat to the security and stability of the nation and the citizen of any Arab country is not to be dealt with in a lenient manner, especially since there are now threats that are being repeated with foreign inspiration. These represent an attempt to break up the Arab nation, destroy its material and spiritual resources, and draw it into the international power struggle. The YAR committee entrusted with investigating the murder has revealed that the heinous crime which resulted in the death of the late president was planned in Aden and implemented in San'a'. The investigation revealed the following facts:

The late president had ordered that a special envoy from Aden be received, because he had received a telephone call on Friday evening, 12 hours before the murder.

The envoy left Aden airport carrying a briefcase with a combination lock. He never let it out of his hand until he arrived at San'a' airport and entered the office of the late president.

The envoy was seen off at the Aden airport by the director of the office of the Aden interior minister.

The special documents in the plane reveal that the Aden-San'a' flight was paid for by the presidency of the Aden regime.

The medical report and the report of the explosive experts said that Al-Ghashmi's death was caused by internal bleeding produced by a violent explosion. This shows that the bomb was composed of plastic explosive.

Esteemed brothers, the Aden government, headed by the dissolute party gang, knows very well the consequences of its crimes against the safety, stability and security of our Yemeni people. The Aden government also knows that the difficulties which it has caused in the past and which it is still causing reached their climax when they committed the crime of the assassination. Now we find the Aden regime to be in confusion.

Aden's first reaction was to deny any involvement in the ugly incident. But when the crime began to be unraveled by our departments and by the confessions of the crew of the Southern (alenda) plane; when it came to light that the plane was the one which carried the murderer with the explosive briefcase from Aden on the orders of the presidency; and when it was learned that the director of the interior minister's office in Aden was present to bid the envoy farewell; we were surprised on the second day--after the situation exploded in Aden itself under the pressure of the people's anger, their denunciation of the acts committed by the ruling gang, the rebellion of the army and the division of opinion among the rulers in Aden following a long struggle among them during the past several years--to see that a second statement was issued condemning Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali and making him responsible for the events which took place in San'a'.

This is a naive method of insinuating, of trying to say that the rest of the ruling gang in Aden had no part in the conspiracy. The ruling gang knew that the only outlet and the only escape from the dilemma in which they had placed themselves by committing a series of ugly murders against the Yemeni citizens and homeland was to put the blame on their long-time companion Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali--after bombing him from the air and issuing orders to execute him as well as others.

Mr. Secretary General, esteemed colleagues, by placing these facts before you, the YAR calls on this respected council to adopt severe measures against this government which violates all pledges and conventions.

More specifically, we are asking for the following:

1. A condemnation of this tyrannical authority and a denunciation of its acts;
2. Its expulsion from the Arab League;
3. A stop to dealings with it in all fields; and
4. Support for the Moslem Yemeni people in their just struggle to achieve self-determination and to free their country from the foreign intervention present in the southern part of the homeland.

We face a dangerous and difficult position. History will testify for or against us if we neglect or hesitate fully to shoulder our responsibilities to save our citizens from the ill practices of authorities who threaten the necks of innocents. The YAR has remained loyal to Arabism and Islam and loyal to its nation, concerned with preserving Arab solidarity, and opposed to colonialism and foreign invasion. The YAR will continue on this road despite all setbacks and the combinations of the forces of evil, tyranny and oppression. This is a cry from our heart and conscience. We hope it will not be a cry in a wilderness to be carried away by the wind.

The YAR takes this occasion to express its greatest respect and appreciation to all.

Saudi Minister Statement

NC0120147 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 July--Saudi Foreign Minister Sa'ud Al-Faysal has strongly condemned the assassination of Yemeni President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi and has called on the Arab states to take an effective measure in this regard. In a statement he made before the opening of the Arab League Council emergency meetings tonight, the Saudi foreign minister said that no one can understand the assassination of al-Ghashmi and that Saudi Arabia denounces such an action.

MENA Reports Deliberations

NC0213197 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1225 GMT 2 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 July--The Arab League Council resumed its emergency meeting this morning to discuss the YAR's complaint against the PDRY, accusing the Aden regime of assassinating YAR President Lt Col al-Ghashmi. The meeting, which was confined to the Arab foreign ministers and heads of the Arab delegations, was chaired by Sudanese Ambassador in Cairo Muhammad Mirghani. It was also attended by Arab League Secretary General Mahmud Riyad and his assistant, Dr Sayyid Nawfal.

The foreign ministers and heads of the Arab delegations spent last night in peripheral consultations aimed at reaching agreement on the nature of the measure to be adopted to confront the aggression against the security and sovereignty of an Arab League member state. The consultations took place in response to a request from the YAR to expel the PDRY from the Arab League in implementation of the provisions of Paragragh 2 of Article 18 of the Arab League Charter.

MENA has learned that there is an overwhelming tendency on the part of the Arab foreign ministers and heads of the Arab delegations toward issuing a decision freezing [tajmid] the PDRY's league membership with all the legal conditions this measure entails and the effects it will have on the league member states' relations with the PDRY.

The consultations revealed agreement among the Arab states to condemn the method of assassination and to denounce the nationally irresponsible practices during the current phase of the Arab struggle. During these consultations, some Arab states proposed the withdrawal of the Arab League's recognition of the PDRY after its responsibility for the assassination of President al-Ghashmi has been ascertained. It has been decided to keep this matter within the framework of the bilateral relations between each Arab state and the PDRY and to issue a unanimous league decision freezing the PDRY's membership.

A statement is scheduled to be issued today at the conclusion of the Arab League Council's emergency meeting containing the council's decisions and the measures the Arab states have agreed to adopt.

INA on Relations 'Freeze'

JN021317Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1304 GMT 2 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Cairo, 2 July--The Arab foreign ministers meeting in Cairo have decided to freeze their countries' relations with the PDRY and to suspend economic, technical and cultural aid to it. This is contained in the statement which the foreign ministers issued this afternoon following their emergency meeting which began yesterday. The statement says that the ministers strongly condemn the abominable crime to which YAR President Lieutenant Colonel al-Ghashmi fell victim.

The Kuwaiti and Jordanian delegations had proposed easing the measures against the PDRY and (?postponing) their announcement pending the formation of a factfinding commission to investigate the situation in Aden and San'a' and to report to the Arab League Council its findings on the implications of Al-Ghashmi's assassination.

Arab League sources said that this proposal was strongly opposed by the other delegations, who caused it to be withdrawn. The meeting, which was held at the request of the YAR Government, was attended by the foreign ministers of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Jordan, Oman, the YAR, the UAE and Somalia, and by the permanent representatives of seven other Arab states. The meeting was not attended by Iraq, Algeria, Libya, Syria, the PDRY and the PLO.

Resolutions on PDRY

NC021415Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT 2 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 July--MENA has learned that the resolutions issued by the Arab League Council today on the PDRY were issued with the unanimous backing of the council. An Arab official source has said that today's resolutions are the strongest resolutions that have ever been issued by the Arab League in a case such as this. Moreover, the resolutions mark the first time since the league was founded in 1945 that resolutions such as these have been issued against a member of the Arab League. The source adds that the states which have agreed on the resolutions will be committed to them.

MENA has learned that together the Arab League will notify the governments of the Arab states which did not attend the emergency meeting, namely, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Algeria, Djibouti and Palestine, of the resolutions. It will also inform the PDRY of them. It has been learned that the YAR foreign minister, 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, has informed the Arab League that the governments of Syria and Iraq had informed the YAR Government that they approve of the resolutions to be adopted by the Arab League Council on the PDRY because it had committed the crime of assassinating President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

It has also been learned that the Arab League Council resolutions will become effective as of today and until the PDRY Government undertakes to respect the provisions of the Arab League Charter. The Arab League Council is authorized to reconsider or amend these resolutions.

It is worth noting that at its emergency meeting the Arab League Council adopted a number of resolutions on the PDRY. The most significant of these is the freezing of the political and diplomatic relations between the member states and the PDRY. The council has also decided to suspend the economic and cultural relations as well as the technical aid which the Arab countries have been giving to Yemen.

Yemen Front Cable

NC3017O4Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1605 GMT 30 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 Jun--The South Yemen National Front, led by 'Abd al-Qawi Makkawi, today cabled the Arab League secretary general and Ar-Rashid at-Tahir, Sudanese vice president and foreign minister and chairman of the current session of the Arab League Council. In its cable the front requests that the PDRY be expelled from the Arab League and that the Arab League withdraw its recognition of the PDRY and stop aid to it. The front has also asked that Soviet, Cuban and East German experts be expelled from South Yemen. The front expressed support for the Yemen Arab Republic's delegation to the emergency meeting which the Arab League Council will convene on Saturday.

PLO Absence

NC012120Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 1 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 July--Sa'id Kamal, deputy head of the PLO Political Department, this evening received a cable from 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, the PLO official spokesman, asking him to refrain from attending the emergency meeting of the Arab League Council which is discussing the YAR's complaint against the PDRY Government. Sa'ad Kamal had contacted the PLO earlier to find out if he should attend the meeting.

PLO COMMAND MEMBER ACCUSED OF YASIN SLAYING

JN022016Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1835 GMT 2 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpt] The Palestinian news agency, WAFA, has learned that the authorities in Kuwait have halted further investigations into the assassination of martyr 'Ali Nasir Yasin after it has been shown that Khalid al-Hasan, member of Yasir 'Arabat's command, was behind the murder.

SAUDI ARABIA

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ARAB LEAGUE MEETING IN CAIRO

LD011242Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1046 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--The kingdom's delegation to the emergency session of the Arab League, led by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, left this afternoon for Cairo.

YAR ENVOY CONVEYS AL-'ARASHI MESSAGE TO KING KHALID

LD011716Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--At 1845 today at his office in Al-Ma'dhar Palace, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Muhammad al-Junayid, Yemen Arab Republic deputy prime minister and minister of finance, who handed his majesty a written message from Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, chairman of the YAR Presidential Council, connected with the recent events in Yemen.

The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, and His Eminence Dr Rashad Far'awn, his majesty's private adviser. Muhammad al-Junayid arrived in Riyadh this evening on a short visit to the kingdom.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON ARAB LEAGUE'S PDRY DECISION

LD021406Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1347 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, 2 July--The Arab League Council has decided to freeze political and diplomatic relations between Arab states and the PDRY.

At the end of its meetings today, the Arab League Council also decided to stop all Arab economic and technical aid to the PDRY on the condition that the matter will be reviewed when the PDRY Government shows respect for the provisions of the Arab League Charter. The council declared its strong denunciation of the abominable crime which led to the killing of the late YAR president, Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, and the condemnation of all culprits.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has described these resolutions as wise and said they fully reflect the feelings of the Arab states. Following the Arab League Council meeting, he said we pray to God that these resolutions will be a lesson. We also pray to God to save the Arab states from all evil, he added.

INFORMATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON KILLING OF AL-GHASHMI

LD021210Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Saudi Information Minister Dr Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani has described the assassination of the late YAR president, Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, as barbaric and void of all justification and sound logic. Al-Ghashmi's absence from the arena, he added, constitutes a great loss particularly after he had taken serious, constructive steps on the road of development and stability in the fraternal YAR.

In an interview with Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH published today, his excellency said that while denouncing the abominable, barbaric crime which contradicts the norms of ethics, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia regrets to see bloodshed and political assassination replace constructive dialogs, coexistence and understanding among the various fraternal states. The kingdom condemns this method of settling differences, he added.

Replying to a question about the leadership in the PDRY, his excellency said, like you, I am wondering. But I wish to affirm that it is not the policy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to interfere in the affairs of others. However, it is determined to deal with all matters affecting its security and political and social systems which are based on immortal Islamic teachings.

Speaking of the strange theories and ideologies in the area, his excellency said that those who believe in such theories and ideologies lack all true understanding of Islam as a complete system which leaves no need for any other ideology. The wrong application of Islam does not mean that there is something wrong with the Islamic system itself.

His excellency expressed his belief that the recent events in the PDRY constitute a moral defeat for communism and not a victory as some analysts like to describe it. Through these events, communism has revealed its designs in the area and has shown how it deals with its friends when it decides to physically eliminate them in order to attain its sinister objectives. It is ready to sacrifice everything in order to accomplish its objectives including sacrificing those who cooperate with it.

UAE

DELEGATION LEAVES ABU DHABI FOR ARAB LEAGUE MEETING

JN011430Y Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 July--A UAE delegation led by Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi left Abu Dhabi this afternoon for Cairo to participate in the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference due to begin there this evening.

The conference will discuss the assassination of Lieutenant Colonel al-Ghashmi upon the request submitted to the Arab League by the Yemen Arab Republic.

UAE PAPER WARNS OF COMMUNIST THREAT TO OIL SOURCES

JN011053Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 1 July--In today's editorial, the newspaper AL-FAJR deals with the serious events taking place near the gulf area. The paper says that the finger of suspicion in these events is pointing toward the Soviet Union, which has decided with all its might to establish a presence near the oil sources.

The paper reviews the series of Soviet interventions in the Horn of Africa, Afghanistan and now in Aden and says that all these events show that the gulf area has become involved in a chain of events we can do without.

Concluding its editorial, AL-FAJR calls on the gulf states to beware of the leftist march toward the oilfields.

YEMEN-PDRY

FORCES 'FLEE' TO YAR, TELL OF CUBAN, USSR FORCES

LD012056Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2010 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] San'a', 1 July--Informed sources in San'a' today stated that forces of the PDRY have been arriving at the YAR east border area of Ma'rib in a mass flight operation which is attracting attention.

PDRY officers have stated that the number of Russian and Cuban forces which took part in the recent events in Aden exceeded 6,000. These officers said that they have been experiencing a shortage of food and military supplies for well over a month and particularly in the last 2 weeks.

They also stated that the presidential building in Aden, the Defense Ministry headquarters and the entire Fatah camp had been completely destroyed by the aerial attack launched by Cuban forces during the battles. Perim Island, at the entrace of the Red Sea, was also severely strafed from the air because the forces deployed there refused to obey the orders of Cuban forces and Cuban and Russian advisers.

The officers affirmed that there are other officers and men who are waiting for the right moment to flee the bloody liquidation operations which are expected to take place soon.

SOVIET, CUBAN REPORTED PARTICIPATION IN COUP NOTED

NC022232Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Informed sources in the YAR capital said today that as a result of the air and sea bombardment launched by Soviet and Cuban forces during the operation to topple the late PDRY president, Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, about 6,000 persons were killed or wounded, and the Presidential Palace and the Defense Ministry building were destroyed.

Western diplomats in San'a' say that Soviet and Cuban officers had trained the armed forces in the PDRY and that GDR experts had organized the police units there.

Official sources in San'a' have declined to comment on reports indicating that large numbers of PDRY forces have crossed the border into the YAR to escape the purge in the ranks of the PDRY Armed Forces which the new regime in Aden is expected to carry out.

UPONF RECEIVES SUPPORT FROM MOSCOW, ROMANIAN SECTIONS

LD302018Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Members of the Politiburo and Central Committee of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] have received a cable of support from the UPONF organization in Moscow. It says it fully supports the Central Committee's decisions on steps to thwart the imperialist, reactionary conspiracy represented by the abortive coup which was hostile to the gains of the people and revolution.

They also received a cable from the UPONF organization and Yemeni students in Romania stating that they fully support the Central Committee's statement and decisions issued by its extraordinary session on thwarting the rightist coup conspiracy which aimed at striking down the achievements of the revolution and diverting the march of the people. They also fully support the decisions and measures taken by the Central Committee against those who tried to direct the gun at the Central Committee, its Politburo and all the people.

GOVERNMENT REPORTEDLY HAS APPLIED FOR CEMA MEMBERSHIP

NC021558Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 2 July--The South Yemen Unified National Front said here today that it has reliable information that the ruling regime in Aden contacted the Soviet Union last week to consult with it regarding the PDRY's admission to CEMA, the economic cooperation organization of communist states in East Europe.

Sources of the front said this contact was made through a special envoy who was sent to Moscow. The front said it is most likely that the envoy was 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Badib, member of the new Presidential Council in Aden. These sources added that the Aden envoy informed Soviet officials about the state of isolation which the ruling regime in Aden has found itself in since it perpetrated the crime of assassinating YAR President Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi. The Aden envoy informed Soviet officials that the PDRY Government is afraid that the Arab states might take punitive economic measures against it.

These sources said that Soviet officials promised the Aden envoy they would study the PDRY's need for economic and technical aid. Soviet officials also accepted the PDRY's request to join CEMA next year. It should be recalled that this is the first time a country outside East Europe state has applied to join CEMA.

The South Yemen United Political Organization-National Front has also stated that it has received new information that the PDRY regime has brought in 12 Bulgarian pilots to fly its fighter planes. Some pilots were killed and sever others loyal to the late Presidential Council chairman, Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, have fled the country.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES IRAQI, CUBAN ENVOYS

LD011815Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text] Brother Lt Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Central Committee, member of the Presidential Council and minister of defense, received separately in his office at 1200 today the brother ambassador of the Iraqi republic along with the military attache of the Iraqi Embassy and the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Cuba in Aden. During the two meetings, brother 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar explained recent developments in the country following the abortive, reactionary coup attempted by Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali and his clique.

ALGERIAN ENVOY HOLDS FURTHER CONTACTS IN ADEN

LD3019?2Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo, chairman of the Presidential Council and prime minister, yesterday received Djamal Houhou, envoy of Algerian President Houari Boumediene and minister of youth, who handed him a special message from brother President Houari Boumediene. The meeting between brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and the Algerian minister included cordial discussions on a number of important questions concerning the development of relations and cooperation between the two fraternal countries and the regional Arab situation.

The brother chairman of the Presidential Council and prime minister expressed the PDRY Government's eagerness for developing relations of fraternal cooperation with the sisterly Arab countries and consolidating the bonds of fraternal relations between the two parts of the Yemeni homeland and with neighboring countries. He pointed out that stability in this region is an essential matter which serves the wishes of our peoples for their peaceful development and social progress and whose absence creates tension in the region.

Leaves for Home

LD010620Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Algerian President Boumediene's envoy and minister of youth, Djamal Houhou, left Aden today, returning to his country after delivering a special message from President Boumediene to the chairman of the Presidential Council, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

It has been learned that the Algerian minister is carrying a message in reply from the chairman of the Presidential Council to President Boumediene.

CAIRO RADIO REPORTS RESISTANCE CONTINUING

NC010635Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 1 Jul 78 NC

[Text] A spokesman of the South Yemen National Front [led by 'Abd al-Qawi Makkawi] has stated that reports received by the front from Aden indicate that groups loyal to the late PDRY's president, Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali, are continuing their resistance. This resistance is fierce in the Third Governorate, the home of Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL ELECTED; 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD SPEAKS

LD011604Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text] This morning, the Supreme People's Council [SPC] ended the sessions of its extraordinary meeting with brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] and chairman of the council, presiding.

The SPC passed a number of resolutions, the main one of which concerned the election of a new Presidential Council. Its members are the following: brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo--chairman, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the UPONF Central Committee--member; Muhammad Salih Muti', member of the Politburo--member; 'Ali 'Abd ar-Razzaq Badhib, member of the Politburo--member; 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Central Committee--member.

After the elections and the announcement of the results, the brother chairman and members of the Presidential Council took the constitutional oath.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Presidential Council, then delivered a speech on his own behalf and on behalf of the members of the elected Presidential Council, in which he said: I wish to thank you all very much for your confidence in us, and we assure you that we will strive to live up to your confidence in us in the exercise of our duties and tasks according to the constitution and the laws issued on its basis and to determinedly and creatively apply the laws and resolutions of the SPC based on the UPONF program and the resolutions of the Central Committee and its Politburo.

He went on to say that the previous experience of the work and activity of the Presidential Council has confirmed that individualistic actions and decisions cannot lead to positive results inasmuch as they lead to numerous dangers, some of which are known. For this reason, he said, the principle of collective leadership and democratic centralism are the two fundamental conditions which will make it possible for us to succeed in discharging our tasks.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad went on to say, with emphasis: We will not permit the individualistic tendency to enter into our activities--whether in the Presidential Council or the Council of Ministers. We do not want a recurrence of the mistakes and dangers to which our country was subjected during the previous period as a result of the use of force, terror and rebellion against constitutional legitimacy by concentrating all power in the hands of one individual without relating it to any principles or legal or constitutional jurisdiction.

The brother chairman of the Presidential Council hailed the heroic role of the armed forces, the people's police, the state security, the people's militia and the people's forces and said that their role has truly reflected the fact that our military establishments constitute a revolutionary force in the hand of the UPONF, the revolution and the protective and loyal shield of the gains of the revolution and its noble goals.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad referred to the confidence of the SPC in the elected Presidential Council and said: We have born this responsibility through your trust, and there is no doubt that it is a hard and difficult responsibility which will demand tireless efforts from us. We greatly appreciate your confidence in us and feel that you are fully aware of the significance of the role of collective action, not only by [words indistinct] but also by implementing and following up the execution of tasks.

For this reason we are confident that we will enjoy your backing and cooperation with us to make this task of ours successful, for the sake of developing and improving the working style of the Presidential Council and your backing for the Council of Ministers, since this is the supreme executive body of state authority.

At the end of his address to the SPC, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Politburo and chairman of the Presidential Council, referred to our relations with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland and neighboring countries and said: We wish to confirm that just as we are eager to maintain the goals and principles of our revolution, so are we eager to develop constructive relations of cooperation with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland and with all our brothers in neighboring countries and fraternal and friendly countries.

At the beginning of this morning's meeting, the SPC approved laws No 28 and 29 and approved the dropping of the memberships of 'Ali Salih 'Ubad, Abdullah Salih al-Bar and Muhammad (Tubai) 'Ali from the council.

The SPC began its extraordinary session last Thursday when it discussed a report from the Standing Committee on the abortive coup attempt by Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali on the morning of 26 June. The report detailed the individualistic practices and the terrible mistakes perpetrated by Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali and his group during their tenure of power and their undermining of the constitution, laws and democratic life.

The report explained the coup attempt in detail and the moves in the same direction which preceeded it. The SPC discussed the report and what Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali and his deviationist group represented--the cat's paw of imperialism and reaction in their bid to strike at the gains, goals and unity of our Yemeni people.

The SPC also hailed the heroic role of our armed forces, the security organs, the police and the people's militia in foiling the reactionary plot and their defense of the revolution and the homeland. The SPC approved the Standing Committee report as well as all the measures taken by the Presidential Council to deal with the developments resulting from the abortive coup and expressed its support for them.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ANTAR WARNS OF NEW CONSPIRACY

LD022045Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1753 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD/EA

[Text of call made on 2 July by Lt Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Central Committee of the United Political Organization-National Front, member of the Presidential Council, and minister of defense--read by announcer]

[Text] Brother citizens: Here is a call to the officers and other ranks of the armed forces, to the people's police, to the people's militia, to the popular forces and state security forces in the PDRY and to all the noble strugglers in Yemen, both north and south.

Our great people, our valiant soldiers: With every historic victory won by our people over the course of their long struggle stained with the blood of martyrs, imperialist and reactionary conspiracies have made their appearance with the aim of obstructing the development and progress of our revolution and of throwing doubt on the soundness of our course in order to weaken our revolution's powers and to liquidate the political, economic and social achievements of our people, which they brought about with much sacrifice.

Our Yemeni people, who brought about the great 26 September and 14 October revolutions, which resulted in the formation of the republican regime in the northern part of the homeland and the national democratic regime in its south, over the course of their recent history have learned how to overcome and foil attempts at conspiracy. Today, inasmuch as conspiracy is once again raising its head, as represented by the failed coup attempt which was buried in its cradle by our armed forces and people, imperialism is now trying again. It is preparing another frenzied and hateful attempt against the masses of our Yemeni people whom it is trying to thrust into the flames of the bloody and destructive strife which imperialism and reaction are fostering.

Our Yemeni people recognize perfectly well imperialism's responsibility and that of its local agents for the killing of hundreds and thousands of our good people since 1962.

Our people are armed with this bitter experience as they are with sharp political consciousness, with fraternal links and with ties of blood. Accordingly, they will know how to overcome those who are trying to push them into conflict once again. Our faith in the soundness of the political course being pursued by our United Political Organization-National Front, with the impetus of its principles and aims, and our pride at the great achievements our people have brought about under its vanguard leadership, give us great faith in our ability to confront any conspiracy regardless of what quarter hatches it and however great it might be.

The warmongers must know, those who are living in the past and still feeding on the tragedies of our people in both the north and south must know and those who have sold their souls must know that our readiness to make sacrifices and to defend our people is limitless. We have never ignored the fact that our legitimate national aspirations for bringing about the liberation of the people of our nation and for establishing a unified Democratic Yemen would become the prey of the plans of imperialists and reactionaries. For this reason they are fanning one conspiracy after another against our people. The 26 September revolution and the 14 October revolution have taught us how to fight and defeat the schemes of the enemies of our Yemeni people, a people who have been hardened by long revolutionary struggle and have learned how to maintain their national independence and defend their right to social progress and peace.

Heroes of (Shirmid, Balat and Mukeiras), heroes of (Maswara and Uyban), makers of the 26 September revolution and the 14 October revolution: If the imperialist warmongers and their local and regional agents are once again beating the drums of war, indifferent to the vital interests of our people for an honorable free life in an independent dear homeland, these wardrums cannot frigten us, and we will not submit to the attempts at provocation and embezzlement [as heard].

Inasmuch as we are doing all in our power to avoid war and save our people from its tragedies, we know--and with full confidence--that we possess the capability to defend our revolution and the gains of our people--all our people.

Our great people: If forces hostile to our people are mustering their ranks and believe that it is possible for them to mobilize against us all that is hostile to our liberation and other peoples, we know that we will not wage our just battle alone for our Arab people and all the forces of Arab national liberation as loyal representatives of the aspirations of the masses of the Arab people will definitely stand by our side. Numerous friends in this world, friends who have been fighting, as we are fighting, powerful enemies on whom they have inflicted shattering defeats will stand by our side.

The solidarity of the people of the world and their revolutionary forces with our people will be a solidarity for achieving just and legitimate aspirations in the face of bloody conspiracies which it was intended for our people in pay for dearly.

Our heroic soldiers: At a time when you carry in your hearts the anxieties of our great Yemeni people in these grave circumstances, your hands should be firmly on the trigger. The homeland we do not defend do not deserve. The great sacrifices of our Yemeni people have shown as clearly as possible that we deserve a free homeland. In this homeland there will live a happy Yemeni people.

DEMONSTRATIONS SUPPORT CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS

LD0120247 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD/EA

[Summary] A mass procession was organized in Mudiyah yesterday in support of the Central Committee. The masses delcared their firm stand with the Central Committee's decisions and their animosity to individualism, opportunism and factionalism.

"The United Political Organization-National Front [UPONF] Organization's committee in Mudiyah Province issued a statement in which it stressed complete vigilance and antagonism against the deviationist and reactionary group which was led by the traitor Salim Rubbayyi' 'Ali."

The UPONF and mass organizations in Al Huraydah, in the Fifth Governorate, organized a mass procession yesterday in support of the Central Committee's decisions of 26 June.

"They declared their support for the Central Committee's statement and its measures which it adopted against inaividualism and opportunism."

YEMEN--YAR

FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR CAIRO ARAB LEAGUE MEETING

JN3017407 San'a Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Jun 78 JN

[Text] Brother 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, minister of foreign affairs, left San'a' this afternoon on his way to Cairo to attend the emergency Arab League Council meeting scheduled to begin here tomorrow, Saturday. The meeting is being held at the request of the YAR to discuss the treasonous and treacherous assassination of the late president, Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi, which was planned and carried out by the ruling terrorist clique in Aden.

'Abdurahman Jama Barre, Somali minister of foreign affairs, also left on the same plane. The Somali minister made a stopover at San'a' airport this morning on his way to Cairo to attend the emergency meeting of the Arab Foreign Ministers.

AL-'ARASHI RECEIVES ALGERIAN ENVOY, SOVIET AMBASSADOR

JN0112527 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, chairman of the Presidential Council, received in his office at the Republican Palace at 0900 today special Algerian envoy Djamal Houhou, minister of youth and sports, who is currently visiting the YAR. During the meeting, the Algerian envoy conveyed a verbal message from His Excellency President Houari Boumediene to brother al-'Arashi.

Attending the meeting were 'Abd as-Salam Muqbil, minister of labor, social affairs and youth and member of the People's Constitutent Assembly; Muhammad al-Khadim al-Wajih, minister of education and member of the People's Constitutent Assembly; and His Excellency Saadeddine Nouiquat, Algerian ambassador in San'a'.

At 1100 today, brother al-'Arashi received in his office at the Republican Palace His Excellency Vasili Kornev, Soviet ambassador in San'a. During the meeting, the Soviet ambassador conveyed a verbal message from Soviet leaders, including condolences on the martyrdom of Lt Col Ahmad Husayn al-Ghashmi.

Houhou Departs

JN011950Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Djamal Houhou, Algerian minister of youth and sports, left San'a' this afternoon at the end of a short visit to the Yemen Arab Republic. During the visit he conveyed an oral message from His Excellency Brother Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, to 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, chairman of the Presidential Council.

The Algerian minister was seen off at the airport by 'Abd as-Salam Muhammad Muqbil, minister of labor, social affairs and youth and member of the People's Constituent Assembly, and a representative from the Protocol Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON MEETING WITH AS-SADAT

NC011910Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Jul 78 NC

[Text] YAR Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj has stated that his meeting with President Anwar as-Sadat was satisfactory and that President Anwar as-Sadat explained the fiendish plan which is being drawn up to threaten the security and safety of the Arab area.

In a statement to our reporter, the YAR foreign minister said that President as-Sadat expressed hope that the Arab leaders will thoroughly understand this fact. President as-Sadat also expressed hope that Arab leaders will rally their efforts to block the dangers of foreign intervention exported to the Arab homeland.

The YAR foreign minister said that what has happened is considered a beginning which will affect all the Arab states. He said that the YAR will ask the Arab League Council to do everything within the Arab League Charter articles and international laws in reaction to such an incident.

Meanwhile, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has expressed his country's denunciation of this incident.

THREE PDRY PILOTS REPORTEDLY DEFECT TO YAR

JN011830Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1823 GMT 1 Jul 78 JN

[Text] San'a', 1 July--It was learned here tonight that three PDRY pilots and their military planes landed at Ta'izz airport in the Yemen Arab Republic a few days ago.

The INA correspondent here stated that the pilots of the three planes hold the rank of major, and they are supporters of former President Salim Rubayyi' 'Ali.

KAMIL BLAMES BEGIN FOR PEACE INITIATIVE PROBLEMS

NC301857Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil has answered a question pertaining to Menahem Begin's statement calling for the resumption of negotiations between Egypt and Israel. The foreign minister said: The Israeli prime minister has forgotten that the current peace efforts began with President as-Sadat's initiatve, which was aimed at removing the barriers of suspicion and at moving forward sincerely on the road to achieving a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem on bases approved by the international community. These bases are Israel's complete withdrawal and recognition of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and guaranteeing security to all sides.

If these sincere efforts have met with difficulties which have led to suspension of the talks, this is owing to the attitudes which Begin has adopted and which indicate that he has not abandoned the archaic concepts which cannot form a basis for establishing a solid and stable peace. It is strange that at a time when Begin asks Egypt to submit a peace plan, he forgets that he hastened to convene his cabinet and announced that he rejects the Egyptian peace plan even before Egypt has completed preparing this plan, and thus before Israel has seen the details of the plan. This attitude on the part of Begin indicates that, contrary to what he claims, he is constantly seeking to close any door which might lead to the achievement of peace, to which the peoples of the area aspire.

The foreign minister added that he is confident that world public opinion and Israeli public opinion will not allow Begin to continue with his dangerous policy, which is missing the opportunity President as-Sadat's initiative has created to establish a comprehensive, just and permanent peace in the area.

Concluding his statement, Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil said: As it has always declared, Egypt is continuing its efforts for peace. It is always ready to listen to any new Israeli ideas indicating that the Israeli Government is prepared to abandon its intransigent and inflexible attitudes, and is prepared to respond seriously and sincerely and with good will to the peace efforts.

On Egypt's Proposals

NC021928Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Jul 78 NC

[Text] In reply to a question on U.S. President Carter's statement yesterday in connection with the Egyptian proposals to solve the Middle East crisis, Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil said that Egypt will submit its plan to the United States, which will convey it to Israel. Egypt will await reaction to the plan. He said we have not yet received any invitation from the United States to hold a meeting of foreign ministers in London. He said that he believes that Egypt must submit its plan before such a meeting is held and that it should determine its next step after that.

Kamil added: We request that the U.S. efforts be increased for the sake of peace. He said that the expression of compromise is not encouraging and the entire international community understands our legitimate right. He said: We want the security measures of all the concerned sides to be discussed, and we are willing to go to the limit for the establishment of peace.

Kamil said that the Egyptian proposals will be submitted in the next 2 days. He said that the Arab Republic of Egypt is proceeding on the basis of clear Arab principles: restoration of the legitimate Arab territories and rights. He said that President Anwar as-Sadat had presented the broad lines of the Egyptian proposals and that we are working to attain our legitimate interests.

On Arab solidarity, Kamil said that Egypt is fully prepared to restore relations with the Arab states and that it is prepared to participate in any Arab conference. He said that the Arab Solidarity Committee is continuing its endeavors for the sake of attaining Arab solidarity. Kamil concluded his statement by saying that if Israel continues to hamper the peace efforts, we will find another way, if it becomes clear to us that Israel will not alter its stand.

Interviewed on Initiative, OAU

NC0116492 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 1 July--Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil has affirmed that African support for Arab rights will help convince the Israeli Government to respond to the Egyptian peace efforts which have gained unanimous world support and to abandon its obdurate policy which is exposing the area to many threats.

In an interview that will be published in tomorrow's edition of the weekly newspaper AS-SIYASI, Kamil touched on Arab-African relations. He said that the firm African support for Arab rights is based on joint principles and interests. He alluded to the firm cooperation between Israel and the racist regime in South Africa.

On President as-Sadat's initiative for peace in the Middle East, Kamil said that the initiative has received the support of the fraternal African states, which have appreciated the exalted principles and objectives on which the initiative is based.

On the possibility of Arab-African cooperation to achieve liberation in the Arab and African area, the foreign minister said that Egypt had the honor of hosting the first Arab-African summit conference in 1977 as a result of Egypt's faith in the vitality of this cooperation for serving the interests of both areas. Kamil praised the cooperation which had been achieved in various fields and in the mutual support for the questions of liberation, development and progress.

In response to a question on foreign intervention in African problems, Foreign Minister Kamil said that recent events have shown how dangerous it can be for foreign powers to be allowed to exploit African disputes to achieve their ulterior motives, which are not the same as the interests of the continent. He expressed hope that the African states' comprehension of these dangers will be translated into a concrete policy. He said that the OAU is qualified to settle African disputes. Moreover, some states, such as Egypt, have worked and will continue to work to contain these disputes and to resolve them in a spirit of African fraternity and faith in common destiny.

Foreign Minister Kamil said that the African summit conference which will be held in Khartoum this month will discuss ways to continue the work for the liberation of Namibia and Rhodesia from minority rule and to eliminate racial discrimination in South Africa.

The conference will also try to settle African disputes by peaceful means and within an African framework. The conference will also discuss ways to cultivate economic and cultural cooperation among the African states and their free cooperation with other groups in a way that achieves the real interests of the African people without exploitation.

Foreign Minister Kamil said that Egypt's voice, as usual, will be strong and clear on all these topics. This is in line with its responsibility as a founding member of the OAU and as one of the big African states which is most concerned about Africa's interests.

CAIRO RADIO ON BEGIN'S APPEAL, WEIZMAN'S STAND

NC301425Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 30 Jun 78 NC

['Abd al-'Azim Jad commentary]

[Excerpts] Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin yesterday appealed to Egypt to resume the negotiations aimed at finding a formula for peace in the Middle East. He said that Israel is fully prepared to negotiate, but it will not accept any prior conditions or an imposed settlement. In another development, Israeli television yesterday reported that a new Israeli town will be built in the occupied West Bank southwest of Bethlehem. The television also announced that Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman has informed the Housing Ministry of his approval of the plan to build this town in the next few months. The Israeli television noted that this is one of the rare cases where a settlement plan has received the full backing and support of the entire cabinet.

The Israeli television report does not come as a surprise to us since the Zionist settlement plan in the occupied Arab territories is one which has been approved in advance and which is continuing. This report, however, has exposed the true position of Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, who has tried--as part of the tactic of distributing roles in Israeli politics--to appear as a moderate politician eager to seize the current opportunity for peace. The fact is that the new proposed town in the West Bank is part of a plan submitted by Weizman himself to establish a new network of towns as opposed to the scattered settlements.

If one looks at the Israeli television report and Menahem Begin's appeal to Egypt to return to the negotiating table without prior conditions one can see the true essence of Israel's attitude toward the issue of peace.

At a time when the Israeli prime minister is calling for the resumption of negotiations without conditions, we see him and his government hastening to impose these prior conditions, not only in the form of remarks and statements stating that under no circumstances will Israel withdraw from the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, but also in a physical form which is obvious to everyone. The building of settlements in the occupied territories is in full swing and the measures aimed at changing the demographic character of the occupied territories in a way compatible with the policy of gradual annexation are also continuing. In addition to this, Israel has also taken measures to link the economy of the occupied territories with Israel's ecomony in the worst form of economic subservience.

Despite all this, Israel sees no harm in saying publicly that it wants to resume the negotiations and that everything is negotiable. Israel wants the world to stomach this contradiction and is telling the world that, if it does not stomach this contradiction, then this is its business and Israel has nothing to do with it.

MINISTER SAYS RELATIONS WITH USSR UNCHANGED

NC011003Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 1 July--Iraqi Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi has stated that this country's relations with Moscow have not changed because they are established on firm foundations, noninterference in domestic affairs and not imposing the views of one side on the other.

In a statement published today by AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, the minister added that the Middle East peace settlement is deadlocked because of the arrogance and intransigence which characterize the policy of the Tel Aviv rulers. He expressed his belief that the next U.S. move will be based on procrastination, stalling and wasted opportunities.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL AGREEMENT WITH CUBA CONCLUDED

JN011915Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1833 GMT 1 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 1 July--An agreement on economic and technical cooperation was signed between Iraq and Cuba here this evening. The agreement was described as being an important step in strengthening cooperation between the two countries.

The agreement provides for the establishment of a joint committee to develop bilateral relations and strengthen cooperation in the areas of economics and technical affairs and to seek the most effective means to develop and strengthen cooperation between Iraq and Cuba in various fields. The agreement also calls for an exchange of technical and economic expertise and the expansion of trade in the service of the peoples of the two friendly countries. The agreement was signed for Iraq by Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and trade minister. It was signed for Cuba by Marcelo Fernandez Font, minister of foreign trade.

In a speech on the occasion, the Iraqi minister expressed his confidence that the agreement would contribute to strengthening and developing friendly relations and joint cooperation between the two countries and their two friendly peoples. He added that the agreement marks the beginning of a long march of economic relations.

The Cuban minister noted that the agreement is considered a very important step in cooperation between the Iraqi and Cuban revolutions, which have common interests in a number of fields.

Cuban Minister's Statement

JN020855Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0846 GMT 2 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 July--Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade Marcello Fernandez Font left Baghdad this morning at the end of a visit to Iraq. During the visit he signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between Iraq and Cuba.

Fernandez said that the agreement will double the volume of trade between the two countries and will strengthen cooperative relations between them. The agreement provides for the formation of a joint committee which will meet periodically in the capitals of the two countries to define the nature, form and extent of the cooperation between the two countries. It will also regulate a number of exports and imports, which will include the export of Cuban raw sugar to Iraq and the import of Iraqi fertilizers and sulphur by Cuba.

Asked about the joint political stands of Iraq and Cuba against imperialism and Zionism, Fernandez said that these stands are known to the world. He said that both countries strongly oppose U.S. imperialism, Zionism, reaction and racism. Futhermore, the United Nations and other international circles and conferences daily witness a genuine translation of these joint stands. He recalled the stands of the two countries and their joint struggle in the nonalined movement "as categorical evidence of the joint political outlook of the Iraqi and Cuban revolutions."

Asked about the exchanges of visits between high-ranking officials of the two countries, he said that these visits have become extensive recently, and they emphasize the depth of the ties between our two countries and people. Furthermore, they greatly contribute to the consolidations of relations between the two countries.

Concluding his statement, the Cuban minister said that Iraq is witnessing tangible and rapid progress in all economic, trade, industrial and service fields.

IRAQ REPORTEDLY SEEKING ARMS FROM WEST

NC010920Y Doha QNA in Arabic 0846 GMT 1 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Kuwait, 1 July--In a dispatch from Bonn, the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' says that Iraq is currently holding negotiations with West Germany, Brazil and other Western states aimed at increasing military cooperation with these states.

The paper says that Baghdad's negotiations with Bonn concentrate on the possibility of buying sophisticated military electronic equipment and large military trucks, and the negotiations with Brazil concentrate on the possibility of buying military equipment for the Iraqi land forces.

AL-ANBA' also says that Iraqi officials had indicated to the French defense minister during his recent visit to Baghdad that they would like to obtain French defensive missile systems. It is worth noting that Iraq's negotiations with the Western states are part of Iraq's policy of diversifying its sources of arms. This policy has played a prominent role in exacerbating relations between Baghdad and Moscow.

FIGHTERS RETURNING FROM LEBANON PRAISED

JN022036Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1833 GMT 2 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 2 July--Ja'far Qasim Hammudi, member of the regional command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and of the Revolution Command Council, has declared: "The participation of the party strugglers in repulsing the Zionist aggression against southern Lebanon will not be their last such act. These strugglers will participate in all our national battles throughout the Arab homeland."

Speaking to INA following the return of the Iraqi volunteers from southern Lebanon, Hammudi said: "The returnees have had the honor of performing their heroic national role alongside their comrades in the joint forces in repulsing the Zionist aggression. They were a volunteer youth group which responded to the call of the political leadership of the party and the revolution immediately after the beginning of the aggression in the middle of last March. This group of strugglers had the honor of defending Lebanon's sovereignty and unity."

Hammudi also said: "This brave struggler group is an example of the party strugglers who were nurtured on a belief in values and ideals of national struggle. They were trained to make sacrifices for the sake of the sacred objectives and noble traditions of our glorious Arab nation."

PRC'S HO YING CONCLUDES VISIT, MAKES STATEMENT

JN011134Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Mr Ho Ying, PRC vice minister of foreign affairs, and the members of his delegation left Amman today following a week-long visit to Jordan. Ho Ying told the JORDAN NEWS AGENCY that his visit to Jordan was successful and fruitful. He praised the progress Jordan made in the various fields under the leadership of His Majesty King Husayn.

Ho Ying added that his visit to Jordan was a step toward strengthening cooperation between Jordan and the PRC. He stressed the desire of both countries to consolidate the ties of friendship and cooperation between them in all fields. The Chinese delegation was seen off by a number of senior government officials.

JORDAN REPORTEDLY READY TO ACCEPT FEDAYEEN

LD021248Y Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH reports today that Jordan has informed the Palestinian resistance of its agreement to the return of the Palestinian resistance to Jordanian territory and of its readiness to accept all the Palestinian fedayeen organizations with all their arms, provided they coordinate affairs with the Jordanian Army in a manner which would eliminate all old sensitivities and complications.

The paper adds that this Jordanian approval was conveyed to the Palestinian side through some leading Palestinian figures. According to the paper, the Palestinian side has asked to be permitted to reply to this initiative after the Palestinian national liberation movement, Fatah, has completed drawing up a detailed plan for the achievement of Palestinian national unity and settled a number of other issues, including the current situation in Lebanon.

The paper points out that the Fatah plan referred to envisages the expansion of fedayeen operations inside the occupied territories coupled with a greater measure of political and military coordination with the other fedayeen organizations.

ARMY COMMANDER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO U.S.

JN021828Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Staff Lt Gen ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces, returned to Amman this afternoon from the United States following a visit of several days. During this visit, the commander in chief of the armed forces held talks with officials in the Departments of Defense and State on developing the Jordanian Armed Forces.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS PRESENT CREDENTIALS--His Highness Prince Hasan, the regent and crown prince, received at Raghdadan Palace this morning the credentials of Stefan Georgiev Mitev, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Royal Hashemite Court. The crown prince then received the credentials of Ahmad Muhammad Diab, new ambassador of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to the Royal Hashemite Court. [Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Jun 78 JN]

PRESIDENT HOLDS MEETINGS WITH POLITICAL LEADERS

Meeting with Sham'un

NC301227Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1050 GMT 30 Jun 78 NC

[Text] Within the framework of the contacts which President Ilyas Sarkis is holding with leaders in the country to exchange views, he met at 1015 today with former President Camille Sham'un.

Following the meeting, which lasted until 1200, Sham'un said the discussions had dealt with the general situation, including the incidents in the north, the general situation in the country and the Al-Biqa' incident.

Asked if some points in the security plan had been clarified, Sham'un said that the security plan was discussed, adding: There are things with which I agree and things with which I do not agree. He added: I want the Lebanese Army to be everywhere and I want a military investigation into the Al-Biqa' incidents.

Sham'un was asked whether President Sarkis had presented anything specific to the Lebanese leaders in view of the fact that Sham'un's meeting today with President Sarkis was part of the president's meetings with Lebanese leaders in accordance with yesterday's cabinet decisions. He replied: We reviewed the situation in general.

Meeting With Al-Huss, Butrus

NC301228Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1050 GMT 30 Jun 78 NC

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis met today with Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and Defense and Foreign Affairs Minister Fu'ad Butrus to review the general situation in light of the latest developments. The meeting ended at 1315.

Minister Butrus later stated: We discussed some matters related to foreign policy and reports received on this policy.

Asked whether these reports are reassuring insofar as the situation in the south is concerned, he said: We are still waiting to see what position the UN secretary general will adopt and what measures he will call for in order to arrive at the desired solutions. He said there is nothing exciting to report insofar as the situation in the south is concerned. He described the situation there as seminormal.

Asked whether the seminormal conditions would pave the way for the army to enter the area soon, Minister Butrus said: I have nothing to say on this matter.

About the security plan, the defense minister said that the army is implementing the plan in coordination with the Arab deterrent forces.

About the diplomatic developments following the depature of Dr Waldheim's envoy from Beirut, Minister Butrus said: Mr Jonah has left for New York where he is supposed to report to the UN secretary general. I believe that some measures and possibly some moves will be adopted in the light of this report.

Asked at what level such measures or moves may be adopted, Butrus said: It is not up to me to say at which level the UN secretary general will act. He will act in accordance with his own appraisal of the situation and whatever he deems necessary in order to implement the mission entrusted to him by the United Nations.

Meeting With Qassis, Al-Jumayyil

NC0114597 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Jul 78 NC

[Text] As part of his contacts with Lebanese leaders on recent developments, President Ilyas Sarkis today met with Abbot Sharbal Qassis, head of the Order of the Maronite Monks.

At 1100 President Sarkis met with Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, who later said: Our condition is similar to that of a sick man whose relatives and doctors are trying to cure him. After all our sufferings, we ask God to have mercy on this country and to deliver it from its ordeal. He said: I repeat what I have said before, that we need a just autocrat. Although the word autocrat is despised, only a just autocrat can save this country.

Asked if President Sarkis raised a specific subject with him, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil said: We reviewed the general situation. President Sarkis is undoubtedly doing his best. Every honest Lebanese and party leader should help him in order to deliver Lebanon from its ordeal.

Asked if he discussed the security plan with President Sarkis, Al-Jumayyil said: The security plan must primarily deal with security matters in order to be effective.

MINISTER BUTRUS MEETS FRANJIYAH, MAKES STATEMENT

NC0111457 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Minister of Defense and Foreign Affairs Fu'ad Butrus today called on former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Zgharta and talked with him for about 75 minutes.

Minister Butrus answered reporters' question after the meeting. Asked about the nature of the visit, Butrus said: As part of the consultations and contacts which President Sarkis is holding with Lebanese leaders in these critical circumstances, President Sarkis asked me to call on former President Franjiyah and to discuss with him current developments and appraise the situation. I discussed the general situation with Franjiyah. We also exchanged views on what the state could do to protect Lebanon and ward off any dangers. I have nothing more to add to this.

Asked how much of the security plan has been implemented, Minister Butrus said: The security plan had been approved by the appropriate departments. I hope that it will bring positive results for all. If it becomes necessary to amend the plan in the future, any amendments will be based in the public interest.

Asked whether the security plan has been successful, Minister Butrus said: I am not in a position to evaluate the initial results, particularly since this subject is the concern of the interior minister.

AL-HUSS ON POSSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT RESIGNATION

NC0110007 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Asked about the statements calling for the resignation of the government and accusing the government of not being able to carry out its task, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss made the following statement:

I can say in all honesty that we have again reverted to the stalemate that existed on the eve of our resignation over 2 months ago.

For many reasons which we are not prepared to explain or to give the background and implications of, the circumstances the government found itself in prevented us from adopting the stands we wanted to adopt with regard to certain basic issues. We must adopt these stands one day if the country is to take the step everyone is expecting it to take on the path of building the pillars of a competent and just state. It is a painful thing to see the path but not to take it. However, this does not mean that we should necessarily confront the present stalemate in the same way we tried to confront the previous one--by rushing to resign--because present realities are different from past realities.

In view of the fateful developments that are taking place in the south and in view of the security hazards surrounding the general situation in the wake of the incidents in the north and Al-Biqa', the country is going through a delicate phase that does not allow preoccupation with the labyrinths of ministerial crises, the inanity of government and the whirlpools of political polarization.

The prime minister went on to say: Since the previous experience of our government's resignation revealed that it was impossible to form a new government at the time, the developments that have taken place in the political and security spheres since that time--developments that have created new political divisions on top of the already existing divisions--have brought about a situation that does not indicate that the process of forming a new government this time will be any easier than before. However, let us be clear in this respect so that there will be no room for uncertainty or (?confusion). We are not tenaciously clinging to power. We will leave the government to others as soon the establishment of a new government is possible. This must be a government which has the conditions and ability to enable it to achieve what we have not been able to achieve so far with regard to freeing the country from a bad political situation. This situation is dominated by factors of dispute and estrangement which reflect on the government, limiting its march, obstructing its movement and distorting its image.

There is no need for repeated calls for the government's resignation, as some people like to do. Our government will go as soon as it becomes clear that the door to the establishment of a new government is open. This is what our system requires and this is what we should expect vis-a-vis the paralysis we are facing.

Prime Minister Al-Huss concluded by saying: The developments have brought us to this state of affairs and atmosphere. We are concerned to make the citizens aware of the reality of the matter.

BEIRUT MOURNS VICTIMS OF AL-BIQA' INCIDENT

JN010908Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0845 GMT 1 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 1 July--Since this morning, the eastern area of Beirut has been the scene of a strike by rightwing elements in mourning for the 31 members of the Phalangist Party who were the victims of the Al-Biqa' incident. Schools and shops closed down and pedestrian traffic in the main streets was minimal. The general command of the rightwing forces held a meeting to take what was described as measures necessary to maintain law and order during the general strike.

REPORTAGE ON NEW, VIOLENT FIGHTING IN BEIRUT

Armed Clashes Erupt

JN011342Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 1 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 1 July--Armed clashes erupted a while ago in the Ash-Shiyah-'Ayn ar-Rummanah area, in the eastern suburb of Beirut. The INA correspondent said that the sounds of artillery shelling and snipers' fire were heard constantly in this axis. The combatant praties have not yet been identified, but it is believed that fighting is raging between the rightist armed men and the deterrent forces.

First Casualty Reports

JN011440Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 1 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 1 July--In its newscast this afternoon, the Phalangist radio reports that the current clashes have resulted in the deaths of 12 persons and the wounding of several others.

The radio said that fires broke out in 4 buildings near the post office in the Ash-Shiyah area.

Reason For Clashes

NC022101Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 2 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 2 July--Well-informed sources have said that one of the reasons for the explosion of the situation in Beirut today is the fact that the bodies of four soldiers belonging to the Arab deterrent forces were found near the harbor, which is a Phalangist area. These sources have also stated that the headquarters of the National Liberal Party in the Al-Ashrafiyah area was also hit during the shelling.

Palestinians Not Participating

NC022102Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2051 GMT 2 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, 2 July--Palestinian sources have stated that the Palestinians are not participating in the clashes now raging in Beirut and that they have not returned the shelling to which they had been subjected. These statements were made after five shells fell in the Sabra area close to the Palestinian camps.

Bashir al-Jumayyil Arrested, Released

NC011652Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1615 GMT 1 Jul 78 NC

[Text] About half an hour after the attack on 'Ayn ar-Rummanah began, elements from the Syrian deterrent forces intercepted Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil, commander of the Lebanese forces, as he was driving his car on Habib Ishaq Street in Al-Ashrafiyah. The deterrent elements drew their weapons on Shaykh Bashir without reason, although they recognized him. They then searched his car. The deterrent forces, who were equipped with light and [word indistinct] weapons and RPG launchers, took him under force of arms to deterrent forces headquarters in Al-Ashrafiyah.

This attack on Shaykh Bashir has caused a very tense atmosphere in the eastern area, which prompted the Syrian deterrent forces command to release him shortly afterward. On hearing the news of the incident, hundreds of citizens flocked to the Phalangist Party offices to denounce and condemn the attack. High-level political contacts were also held.

Sarkis Contacts Al-Asad

NC011653Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Within the context of his contacts to deal with the current crisis, President Ilyas Sarkis contacted Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad this afternoon. The two presidents discussed the security situation in general and the incidents which took place in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah this afternoon in particular.

Clashes Resume, Spread

JN021522Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 2 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 2 July--Clashes resumed today on the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah axis in southwestern Beirut. Exposions and machinegun and artillery fire were heard in all parts of the Lebanese capital. The streets in the area were deserted and the inhabitants remained indoors. President Sarkis has called for an urgent security meeting this evening which will be attended by the prime minister, the minister of foreign affairs and defense, and the commander of the deterrent forces. The meeting is aimed at bringing the situation under control and preventing it from spreading to other areas.

The INA correspondent says that the clashes which broke out on the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah axis spread to the commercial section of Beirut where artillery and mortar fire was exchanged. The correspondent adds that the collapsing building in the commercial quarters were deserted except for rightist armed men who were seen crouching behind cement and sandbag barricades. Beirut Radio says clashes are breaking out in the Al-Burj Square and efforts are being exerted to contain them.

Phalangist Party sources report that the deterrent forces have occupied the terraces of the nearby buildings and shelled the Phalangist Party office in the As-Sayfi area. The sources report that this office and some other buildings in eastern Beirut were shelled by various kinds of weapons. The sources further add that they cannot estimate losses in today's clashes.

Call for Cease-Fire

JN021842Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 2 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 2 July--The Phalangist radio has said that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis and Phalangist Leader Pierre al-Jumayyil have agreed to call for a cease-fire to be effective at 2020 today, Beirut time. The INA correspondent in Beirut says that explosions and artillery are still heard on all axes of the fighting.

Clashes Continue

NC021836Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpts] The meeting which is being held at the Presidential Palace in B'abda under President Ilyas Sarkis is still in progress. Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Interior Minister Salah Salman and Arab Deterrent Forces Commander Lt Col Sami al-Khatib are attending the meeting, which is being held to deal with the deterioriation that developed in the security situation this afternoon.

Deterrent Forces, Lebanese Army Clash Denied

NC021837Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 2 Jul 78 NC

[Text] There are rumors that a clash is currently going on between the Arab deterrent forces and the Lebanese Army. These rumors are completely groundless.

Voice of Lebanon Report

NC0220001Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1920 GMT 2 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Despite the cease-fire order issued by the office of the president of the republic, the artillery and rocket shelling of Al-Ashrafiyah, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and As-Sayfi continue intermittently, and intense machinegun fire continues. The intense and indiscriminate shelling of the eastern area began suddenly at 1545 today. Well over 2,000 shells of various calibers have fallen, setting fire to a number of buildings and vehicles, destroying a large number of buildings, and killing and wounding a large number of people. Most of the victims are children, women and elderly people.

The Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that ambulances and fire engines have been fired on to prevent them from discharging their humanitarian duties, in violation of international practice and covenants. The central office of the Phalangist Party has come under a four-pronged attack involving armored cars, motorized units and rocket launchers. Furthermore, some shells have fallen on the office of the War Council, the residence of former President Sham'un and the National Liberal Party center in Al-Ashrafiyah. A concerted attack by motorized units was also launched along the racecourse-museum line.

The meeting at the Presidential Palace of President Ilyas Sarkis, former President Camille Sham'un, Dr Salim al-Huss, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, the interior and defense minister and the commander of the Arab deterrent forces is still in progress.

Phalangist Radio Reportedly Hit

JN0219417 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1934 GMT 2 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 2 July--The Phalangist [Voice of Lebanon] stopped broadcasting after it was hit by artillery and rocket fire from the deterrent forces. The INA correspondent says that several rockets fell in the Al-Ashrafiyah area where the Phalangist radio is located.

Al-Asad Orders Cease-Fire

NC0221083Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Jul 78 NC

[Excerpt] Late today a telephone conversation took place between his excellency, President of the Republic Ilyas Sarkis, and his excellency, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. After the conversation, President Al-Asad ordered the Syrian Army General Staff Headquarters to cease firing immediately.

Beirut Radio Report

NC0306327 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Clashes have stopped along the various fronts in the capital and suburbs and no sounds of explosions have been heard since midnight last night. Heavy artillery and rocket fire yesterday caused a number of casualties and material damage. Relative calm now prevails along the various fronts in the wake of the efforts that were exerted until late last night to halt the clashes.

The most important effort was the contact that took place between President Ilyas Sarkis and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad after which a cease-fire order was issued.

Last night President Sarkis presided over a long meeting dealing with security. Contacts were also carried out with the various political and security quarters to prevent a further deterioration of the security situation. The contacts are expected to continue today.

Sarkis-Al-Jumayyil Meeting

NC030736Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0715 GMT 3 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil left B'abda Palace at 0900 today after a 2-hour meeting with President Ilyas Sarkis. Our correspondent has learned that the discussions dealt with the adoption of new stands to put an end to the insane tampering with the life of the homeland and its citizens.

Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil spent the night at the palace where lengthy meetings were held which were attended by the prime minister and the minister of interior. Contacts were made with President Hafiz al-Asad, who ordered a cease-fire at 2030. Some ambassadors contacted the Republican Palace and Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil to ascertain the facts in order to convey a true picture of the situation to their countries.

INA Report on Situation

JN030802Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 3 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpts] Beirut, 3 July--The sound of artillery and rockets halted at dawn today on all four fighting axes, beginning with the port in the north and ending at 'Ayn ar-Rummanah in the south after passing through the commercial center. INA's Beirut correspondent has reported that explosions and machinegun fire have not been halted, despite clear orders from all sides to cease firing. Snipers have been active in all contact areas and the traditional line separating the eastern and western areas has become an impenetrable barrier. The correspondent added that the ferociousness of last night's fighting surpassed anything experienced during the 2-year war. Artillery and rockets were used continuously from 1600 yesterday until early this morning. Most of the capital's inhabitants spent the night in shelters. Columns of smoke and fire covered the areas of fighting. A number of hospitals and hundreds of houses were hit and damaged. Reports today indicated that some 60 persons were killed during last night's operations. However, this number has not yet been confirmed.

Some reports pointed out that President Sarkis is now thinking of dispatching his foreign minister to the United States for talks on the situation in Lebanon and the U.S. position on the future of Lebanon. These reports also speak of a similar Arab move for the same purpose.

It was observed last night and this morning that official Syrian quarters have broken their silence and blatantly accused the Phalangist and National Liberal Parties. The rightist organs retaliated with direct accusations.

Voice of Lebanon Under Renewed Shelling

NC030651Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0600 GMT 3 Jul 78 NC

[Text] Compatriots: The Voice of Lebanon radio was not silenced. The radio station was subjected to artillery fire yesterday causing some damage to its equipment. This fact was reported by six radio stations, some of which claimed that the Voice of Lebanon radio was silenced. The Voice of Lebanon radio resumed its transmissions this morning after repairing the damage during the night while being subjected to rocket fire which we had hoped would have been saved for the Golan battle.

The Voice of Lebanon radio is still being shelled. The owners of these guns believe they can stifle the Voice of Lebanon. The radio is pleased to announce to those who want to silence it, to those who rejoice at this and to those who are still shelling the radio station that it is not mobile nor made of steel and that it is not a hired trumpet rusty inside and shiny on the outside. It is the Voice of Lebanon, bright as the sun, working to dissipate oppression, darkness and deception. The Voice of Lebanon will continue to be heard. It is useless to resort to guns because guns have never silenced the voice of justice. The Voice of Lebanon is linked with the life of Lebanon and Lebanon is committed to an eternal pledge with history that it is the victor and it is eternal.

Cease-Fire Collapses

JN030816Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 3 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpts] Beirut, 3 July--The cease-fire collapsed and fighting erupted again at 0930 this morning in Beirut between the deterrent forces and armed men belonging to the Phalangist and National Liberal Parties. Preliminary information indicates that the fighting started in Al-Ashrafiyah, which is under the control of the rightists and in which elements of the deterrent forces are stationed. Fighting then extended to the commercial center and the port. Columns of smoke from burned ships and warehouses are visible. Reports said that exchanges of fire are taking place at close range. Fighting is also raging near the Phalangist radio station, which resumed its transmission this morning after being hit last night.

The INA correspondent reported that the clashes intensified at 1100 near the port and on the approaches to the Karantina area, where the building of the Phalangist War Council is located. The correspondent noted that artillery and rockets were widely used. He described the clashes as violent. He also pointed out that the Phalangist War Council building was directly hit.

It was also learned here that a high-level Syrian military meeting was held at noon today in Shtawrah, 45 KM east of Beirut, to assess the military situation. A number of senior officers who arrived from Damascus today participated in the meeting. Phalangist Party sources have reported that Syrian forces, supported by armor, are advancing from the north in the direction of Beirut.

In another development, it has been learned that the headquarters of the National Liberal Party in the Al-Ashrafiyah area was directly hit last night. At least 10 supporters of the party were killed and more than 30 others were wounded inside the building.

Syrians Reported Advancing on Beirut

TA031037Y Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 3 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Beirut, July 3 (AFP)--Syrian troops are advancing on the Lebanese capital from the north, the conservative Phalangist radio reported today.

The radio, which interrupted its normal programmed to flash the news bulletin, said the Syrian forces were advancing on the road from Nahr al-Kalb, about 15 kilometres (nine miles) from Beirut. The number of Syrian soldiers was not given.

The radio also reported that the bombardment of the Christian districts in eastern Beirut had been stepped up.

Sarkis Holds Emergency Meeting

JN031015Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1005 GMT 3 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 3 July--Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis has convened an emergency meeting that was attended by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, Foreign and Defense Minister Fu'ad Butrus, Interior Minister Dr Salah Salman and a number of security officers. The meeting was devoted to discussing ways to enforce the ceasefire and prevent the escalation of clashes in Beirut.

The INA correspondent has learned that the conferees, who have been at the Presidential Palace since this morning, are waiting for the return of Lt Col Sami al-Khatib, commander of the Arab deterrent forces, from Damascus. It should be recalled that Lt Col Sami Al-Khatib left for Damascus last night following a telephone conversation between the Syrian and Lebanese presidents.

Violence Abates

NC031227Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 July 78 NC

[Text] Calm fraught with tension continues to prevail in some areas of the capital and its suburbs. Security sources, meanwhile, report that the shelling which resumed this morning on some fronts has abated.

Efforts continue on all levels to resolve the current situation. This morning, meetings were resumed at the Presidential Palace under the chairmanship of President Ilyas Sarkis. Contacts between Beirut and Damascus also continued in order to restore the cease-fire.

VOICE OF LEBANON: EXPATRIATES TO HOLD SPECIAL CONFERENCE

NC030820Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0715 GMT 3 Jul 78 NC

[Text] In view of the grave situation in Lebanon and following the indiscriminate shelling of the eastern sector of Beirut, the Lebanese-American League has invited all Lebanese communities in the world to attend a special conference to be held in Washington today to discuss the genocide in Lebanon.

Thousands of Lebanese expatiates have been staging demonstrations in North and South American states, in Brussels and Paris.

DAMASCUS REPORTS BEIRUT CLASHES, SCORES RIGHTISTS

JN022146Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 Jul 78 JN

[Excerpt] Phalangist and National Liberal Party elements are continuing to hinder the peace march in Lebanon in an attempt to impose their control, through violence and bloodshed, over the people there. This afternoon these groups began to direct concentrated fire at some Arab deterrent forces positions in Beirut. The deterrent forces answered the fire and silenced these groups.

In Beirut the official spokesman of the Zgharta leaders has stated that former Lebanese President Camille Sham'un has fallen victim to Phalangist obscurantism. In reply to Sham'un's obscurantist statement published in the Beirut press today, the Zgharta spokesman said that Damascus radio had accused the agents of the Ihdin massacre of committing the murders at Al-Biqa' to cover up the Ihdin murders and to divert the attention of the government from them.

AL-BA'TH COMMENTS ON MONDALE VISIT, LEBANESE SITUATION

JN030708Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 3 Jul 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on Mondale's visit to occupied Palestine, AL-BA'TH newspaper, in its column "Behind the Events," says: Nothing new has come out of the U.S. vice president's visit. As Arabs we are accustomed to conspiracies from the United States. Also, nothing new has appeared concerning As-Sadat's false threat to break off all contacts with Israel. It is a cover under which a new game will begin.

Perhaps the parties serving the U.S. and Israeli interests in the area will not succeed in concealing the rancor which they are directing at Lebanon, seeking to provoke incidents and trying to strike at our nation's steadfastness. They wish to harm our nation by weakening Arab Syria's role, by it entangling Syria in an affair that will burden its shoulders. All Arabs, whatever their degree of awareness, realize that Syria's steadfastness is a support for the Arabs' cause. They also are well aware that the bleeding Lebanese wounds impose a burden on Arab Syria's steadfastness and that the new tactic is to obstruct Syria's role in healing the Lebanese wounds.

Despite the fact that the parties to the conspiracy are powerful, this power does not limit Syria's capability, as these parties imagine. Regardless of the potency of the plot and the plotters, the pan-Arab ties which continue to bind Syria to Lebanon and its people will remain as strong as the ties which bind Lebanon and its people to Syria.

ATH-THAWRAH: SYRIA SUPPORTS LEBANESE UNITY, SECURITY

JN010656Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 Jul 78 JN

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Today's papers concentrate on the security and unity of Lebanon. ATH-THAWRAH's headlines are: "Syria will not allow the partition of Lebanon," "Perpetrators of Ihdin and Al-Qa' Crimes Will Not Be Punished," "We Will Continue To Cooperate With the Legitimate Authorities To Preserve Lebanon's Unity," and "Al-Huss Says: We Will Not Allow the Instigators of Sedition To Achieve Their Designs."

In its weekly article entitled "The Circumstances Experienced by Lebanon and the Disintegration Which imperialism and Arab Reaction Is Trying To Impose on the Region in General and Lebanon in Particular," the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says: Lebanon's crisis today is that it has discovered its executioners and has determined the course of its salvation. When it took the first steps on this course, Lebanon found armed barriers at every road junction and corner. Some of the men at these barriers are from Lebanon itself, others were sent by Cairo or Baghdad, and still others are infiltrators from the occupied territory or overseas.

Lebanon will not be prey for any killer, even if the killers themselves are Lebanese. This is impermissible. Just as Lebanon exists in Syria's heart, Syria also exists in Lebanon as a mind, heart and arm. Those who are fed up with the Syrian presence in Lebanon must understand that for too long Syria has suffered a great deal and bound its wounds. It will never allow the rancorous, and the tampering and criminal hands to kill Lebanon's security and unity and stab Lebanon's Arabism and culture in the back. As long as Lebanon is with itself and Syria is with Lebanon, then unity and peace are a reality.

Treachery, which is now raising its head, is also a reality; but it is Syria's national duty to assert the reality of unity and peace. This can be done only by removing the transient reality--treachery and plotting.

TISHRIN: SYRIA TO MOVE FOR MIDEAST SETTLEMENT

JN011520Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 1 Jul 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 1 July--The newspaper TISHRIN, published here today, reported that it was learned that Syria is about to begin active political and diplomatic moves on both the Arab and international levels. The paper added that the moves are intended to create the necessary atmosphere for serious efforts to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on the principles of the UN resolutions. These include an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's national rights. The paper said that in addition to Syrian moves on the Arab level to bring about Arab cooperation based on the resolutions of the Rabat and Algiers summit conferences and on a rejection of all forms of capitulation, Syria will also move in a direction which will strengthen cooperation and promote coordination with the socialist countries, the nonaligned countries and the Islamic states. Syria will also work to revive contacts with the West European states which support a just settlement in the Middle East based on the UN resolutions and will seek their help after these states have become certain that As-Sadat's capitulationist initiative has collapsed and failed to offer any contribution to the cause of peace.

The paper said that the Syrian moves will not be confined to one form of contact but will include an exchange of letters, meetings and visits. The paper added that intensive contacts will take place among the national front for steadfastness and confrontation with regard to the current situation; possible developments; the promotion of political, economic and military cooperation among the states in the front and the preparation of detailed plans to implement the preliminary agreements and the commitments of each of these states. The paper further stated that these contacts will also deal with the acceleration of practical steps to establish a strategic balance of power with the enemy through a reliance on the base of steadfastness and its main force, Syria. This will strengthen the Arab stand in the peace process and rob the enemy of its ability to benefit from threats to use force, a card which was given to the enemy by the United States after the withdrawal of the As-Sadat regime from the Arab front.

ALGERIA

CUBAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ALGIERS FOR TALKS

FL011655Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1610 GMT 1 Jul 78 FL

[Excerpt] A delegation of the Cuban State Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has begun holding conversations with leaders of Algeria's Housing Ministry. Manuel Gutierrez, deputy chairman of the state committee, headed the Cuban delegation which arrived yesterday in the Algerian capital for a 1-week stay. Cuban Ambassador to Algeria Raul Barzaga and Jorge Cubiles, an official of the diplomatic mission charged with economic cooperation, welcomed the delegation at the Ad-Dar al-Bidha Airport in Algiers.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ENDS VISIT TO POLAND, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

For reportage and the Tripoli JANA text of the joint communique issued on the 29 June-1 July visit to Poland of General Secretary of the General People's Congress Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, see the Poland section of the 3 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

AL-QADHDHAFI ADDRESSES RALLY IN MALTA 2 JULY

LD022238Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] This evening Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, addressed a major popular rally of Maltese attended by Dom Mitoff, prime minister and leader of the Maltese Socialist Labor Party, and by Joseph Cassar, deputy prime minister. The rally was held about 12 kilometers from the capital of Valetta. Amid acclaim for the 1 September Revolution and its leader and for Maltese-Libyan Arab friendship, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi delivered his address.

After greeting the Maltese masses and Prime Minister Dom Mintoff, he said: I would like to say that we are on the side of the people of Malta until they wrest their freedom. We are with you until you achieve the evacuation [of the British bases] and until the freedom of the people of Malta is attained. We are with the Maltese people in overcoming their economic problems.

The leader of the revolution stressed that this stance toward the Maltese people is firm and strategic and cannot change. He emphasized that the security of Libya is tied to the security of Malta, and vice versa.

He pointed out that the Maltese Socialist Labor Party wants to achieve gains for all Maltese people. It is on this basis that we give our support to the party, because we want freedom for all Maltese and we back the gains of all Maltese.

He added: I agree with Dom Mintoff when he says that Europeans are alien to Malta and stresses that Malta is not European. In this connection he referred to what Malta has endured at the hands of European colonialists, to its use by them as a bridge to achieve their colonial ambitions in North Africa and to their contempt and neglect of the people of Malta and their rights. He emphasized that the people of Malta are the people of Malta and will always remain so.

He explained to the Maltese masses: We do not want to set up bases in Malta, neither do we wish to use Malta as a bridge as the Europeans had used it. What we want is the freedom and neutrality of Malta and its liberation from foreign bases.

The leader of the revolution declared the Jamahiriyah's unqualified and unlimited support for the consolidation of the independence and neutrality of Malta and the liberation of its economy from foreign domination and its territory from foreign bases. He said: We are ready to defend, by your side, your gains. It is our duty to cooperate with you and to help you until your economy and your territory are liberated from foreign imperialist bases and until this region is transformed into an island of security and peace.

Leader of the revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, referring to the historic ties between the Maltese and Arab peoples, said: The Phoenicians were your and our forefathers, and it was they who established the great civilization in the Mediterranean basin. For this reason, Malta historically has not been in isolation.

Addressing the Maltese masses, he said: You are part of the great east and you must take pride in your ancestors. He explained that the Romans learned their civilization from the Phoenicians. Therefore, we have been together in the past, are together in the present and will continue to be together in the future.

After the speech Dom Mintoff thanked the 1 September Revolution for its brave stance, its support and help for all the oppressed and its alliance with those struggling for freedom.

Joseph Cassar, Maltese deputy prime minister, also spoke at the popular rally explaining the role of the Maltese Socialist Labor Party and its achievements for the people of Malta.

In his address, Dom Mintoff, prime minister and leader of the Maltese Socialist Labor Party, welcomed leader of the revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and praised the strong relations between the Jamahiriyah and Malta. He explained the role of his party in this respect. He also explained the efforts of the Maltese Government to improve the living standard of all sections of the people of Malta and the developments through which Malta has passed in all epochs.

Mintoff stressed the importance of the evacuation of the British imperialist bases from Malta, saying these bases would be wound up and the full freedom of the people of Malta achieved before the end of next year.

He said Malta has chosen the road of freedom, is nonalined and will work with friendly states to make the Mediterranean a "lake of peace." He called on the Maltese people to work for protecting and developing Malta and its future. In this connection he paid tribute to the help being given by the Jamahiriyah to the friendly people of Malta in achieving their progress and prosperity.

CHADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN TRIPOLI

LD021948Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Chadian foreign minister arrived in Tripoli this afternoon to lead his government's delegation to the reconciliation talks which will be resumed in Tripoli tomorrow.

The Chadian minister was welcomed by Muhammad at-Tahir al-Mahjub, secretary of labor and civil service. The Chadian delegation includes four ministers and some advisers at the Chadian Foreign Ministry.

MOROCCO

BOUCETTA REAFFIRMS ADHERENCE TO NONALINEMENT

LD301355Y Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Jun 78 p 6 LD

[Daniel Junqua interview with Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta in Paris: "Morocco Intends to Remain Nonalined in the Full Sense of the Term"--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr minister, Morocco has just sent an expeditionary force to Shaba for the second time, thereby associating itself with the efforts of the Western countries which are anxious to safeguard their interests in this region. At the same time, your country has signed major economic agreements with the USSR. Is there not some contradiction between these two actions?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, this is the third time that Morocco has sent troops to Shaba. This time we have done so in response to an appeal from the OAU chairman to defend a country whose territorial integrity was again being threatened. We have observed the rise of destablization movements in various regions of Africa.

Moroccan foreign policy has been established for a long time and is not going to change. Our country intends to remain nonalined in the full sense of the world. It is in this context that we have signed major agreements with the Soviet Union for our country's development and maintain excellent relations with states in the socialist camp. Moreover I will be going to Bucharest shortly to sign commercial, economic and cultural agreements.

[Question] Is the notion of nonalinement still meaningful now that the great powers are confronting each other in Africa? Can the OAU still be effective even though it is paralyzed by disputes?

[Answer] Inopportune interventions are certainly being made, and tens of thousands of soldiers are being landed with heavy equipment and sophisticated weapons. Idelogical struggles are disturbing development which we had hoped would be calm and fraternal. We regret this fact. Unfortunately, these interventions spark others. Nonalinement, particularly in Africa, should retain its full meaning, and we should be able to have friendly relations with one side without coming under attack from the other.

The West Sahara Conflict

We must admit that there is a growing split in the OAU. This split is completely contrary to the aims which we fixed right at the start of the 1961 Casablanca conference and when we drew up the organization's charter. However, I refuse to despair.

A great deal has been said on the division between "moderates" and "progressives." These terms are quite unsuitable. You might describe yourself as "revolutionary" and "progressive" and still subject your people to conditions which are not characterized by freedom, by freedom of economic, social and political choice or even by the promotion of really important development. Morocco is certainly one of the "moderate" countries. It is moderate in its behavior and in its policies. But that does not prevent it from gradually progressing toward an economic and social revolution and a revolution in the field of freedom.

[Question] There is one African troublespot where Morocco is directly involved, namely Western Sahara for which the POLISARIO Front is demanding independence. Do you see any solution to this conflict which is taking a heavy toll on the kingdom's economy?

[Answer] Our aim in this affair was to complete our territorial integrity. The so-called POLISARIO would be virtually nonexistent without Algerian money, training and equipment and even direct Algerian military intervention.

Our aim was to decolonize part of our territory which was under Spanish colonial rule. We managed to achieve this according to international regulations and precedents first by the Madrid agreement and then by the will of the people which was expressed at various levels by the vote of the Jemaa (LE MONDE note--assembly of leading local figures established by the Spanish administration) and in the local, professional and parliamentary elections held in 1976 and 1977. Algeria adopted a clear position at the October 1974 Arab summit in Rabat and was fully aware of the situation. Algeria's reversal remains a mystery and we feel the only explanation is a conscious desire for supremacy.

The tension in the region is caused by Algeria's attacks on Moroccan and Mauritanian territory. We are standing up to this aggression and will continue to do so. Moreover, we will honor our commitments to Mauritania. We have sought any honorable solution and have examined all the proposals put forward by mutual friends. The obstacle is not on the Moroccan side.

[Question] If this is the case, what can the OAU extraordinary summit on this affair hope to achieve? Is there any chance of this summit taking place in Khartoum next July and will Morocco take part?

[Answer] We are still prepared to explain our view on the decolonization of the Sahara and on the causes of the present tension. If this extraordinary summit, which was agreed to in principle in Mauritius in 1976, has not yet been held, it is through no fault of ours. As soon as the date and place are fixed we will attend.

[Question] Unconditionally?

[Answer] We have not posed any conditions.

[Question] There is another shadow hanging over Moroccan-Algerian relations. Do you think that the Tindouf problem has been settled by the 1972 Ifrane agreement which recognized Algerian sovereignty over this territory?

[Answer] It is common knowledge that the French colonizers cut off parts of Moroccan territory and added them to Algerian territory. Tindouf was under Moroccan sovereignty until the eve of the abrogation of the protectorate treaty.

Despite the official undertaking by Algerian officials up to 1960, we have tried to overcome this frontier problem by placing it in the context of cooperation and advocating the formation of an economic unit organized in the interests of everybody living in the region. That is why the 10th Istiqlal Party Congress had as its theme the construction of the Arab Maghreb. We cannot overcome this frontier problem unless hostility is replaced by cooperation.

[Question] Surely this is the move you have been advocating in the conflict with Israel? Your country welcomed President as-Sadat's initiative. In retrospect, do you think the Egyptian head of state's gesture was constructive?

[Answer] Morocco's support for President as-Sadat's move was not sentimental, as has often been alleged. It was based on concrete aspects right from the start. It was clear to us that the Egyptian initiative corresponded perfectly to the conclusions reached by the 1974 Arab summit in Rabat which highlighted three main points: 1--All Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967, including Jerusalem, should be evacuated; 2--The Palestinian problem should be solved by the creation of a state formed by the self determination of the Palestinian people represented by the PLO; and 3--There should be a global solution to the Middle East problem, and separate agreement being ruled out. President as-Sadat constantly referred to these elements during and after his initiative--an initiative on which we had not been consulted but which we felt was capable of attaining the objectives fixed by the Rabat summit. The Egyptian head of state's move produced a valuable change in Western and U.S. opinion in favor of the Arab cause.

It also produced opposition from certain Arab countries. We must now reassess the situation and either confirm the objectives set in Rabat or set other objectives and the ways and means of attaining them. That is why the king has received President Numayri and why Morocco has agreed to any meeting with other Arab leaders at whatever level to define a new strategy.

[Question] You are foreign minister and leader of the Istiqlal Party which agreed to enter the government last October after 15 years in opposition. What have you learned from your 8 months in government?

[Answer] In a country like ours it is essential not to stay out of power forever, especially when there is a chance of taking part in development, democratization and setting up representative institutions. The 8 months which we have just spent in government have proved that our participation could be useful to the country and it enabled us to make useful suggestions and proposals for economic development and improving the institutions. On the administrative level, our party officials have been able to experience the realities of exercising power.

[Question] In recent months there have been many strikes in Morocco. Are you not being forced to back an economic and social policy which you criticized when you were in opposition?

[Answer] We did in fact criticize certain aspects of economic and social policy, but the transitional 3-year plan now being drawn up will remedy certain shortcomings and will even provide new means of economic recovery despite the difficulties we encountered when we entered government: effects of the energy crisis, the bad harvests of the past few years and the persistent drop in the price of phosphates. It was, therefore, necessary to halt development so that we could reexamine overseas and domestic channels and set up structures to deal with this situation. Our political commitments in Africa and in Mauritania have also entailed increased expenditure. But I am convinced that by the time the transitional plan has been completed the Moroccan economy will have a firm basis for recovery.

[Question] Do you think it is possible or even desirable to form a government of national unity encompassing the parties which are still in opposition, especially Mr Bouabid's Socialist Union of Popular Forces with which you have had good relations for a long time?

[Answer] We have always maintained, and still do, that all political parties which want to take part in running the country should have a place in the government. This depends on the king, but I know that when the present government was being formed other parties than ours were approached. These other parties preferred to decline the offer made to them. We have no objection to the government being extended to include all currents of thought. There would be no difficulty in reaching agreement on the main points of a government program.

TUNISIA

ARAB BANK FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA MEETS

LD302354Y Tunis TAP in French 1500 GMT 30 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Djera--The Board of Management of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDIA) held a meeting in Djerba (south Tunisia) on 28 and 29 June 1978, presided over by Chedli Ayari, chairman of the bank.

At the meeting the board approved the allocation of new credits for the financing of development projects in certain African countries, in particular Zaire, Chad and Guinea-Bissau.

The board also decided to grant urgent assistance to eleven African countries hit by drought.

The next meeting of the ABEDIA Board will be held at the end of November 1978.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR RELEASES MILITARY COMMUNIQUE ON SAHARAN FIGHTING

LD021132Y Algiers APS in French 0600 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] The Saharan territory, 2 July--According to a military communique issued yesterday by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry, units of the Saharan People's Liberation Army launched a series of bold attacks against the invading royalist forces in the areas of Smera, Tifariti and the Mauritaian town Bir Mogrein on 27 and 27 June.

The communique affirms that 20 Rabat regime soldiers were killed and several others were injured.

The Saharan fighters, the communique adds, inflicted heavy losses in equipment and military hardware and destroyed two depots containing ammunition and fuel in Tifariti.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS SURROUNDING MONDALE'S VISIT

Airport Speeches Exchanged

TA301253Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1207 GMT 30 Jun 78 TA

[From a Special Newsreel covering Vice President Mondale's arrival at Ben-Gurion Airport. The event is described by political correspondent Shalom Qital--live]

[Excerpts] The prime minister is stepping in front of the microphones and Walter Mondale, in a black suit and a red tie, is following. Mondale is taking a piece of paper out of his pocket, but the first to speak is Menahem Begin, who is speaking without notes.

[Begin--in English] Mr Vice President, on behalf of the Government of Israel, I have the honor to extend to you heartfelt greetings, to you, to your gracious lady, to Miss Mondale, to all your associates and colleagues, who honor our country with your visit. We greet you, Mr Vice President as a friend of our country, who stood for many years by a just cause. And we greet you as the representative of the great United States of America, with whom our people and our land are so deeply linked, morally, spiritually, historically, with which we share not only a community of interests, but also common human ideals and values.

Your good will mission takes place, Mr Vice President, at a time of anxiety and hope throughout the world. We do believe that hope will prevail and that anxiety disappear. But your visit also takes place at a propitious time. It is the 30th anniversary of our renewed independence in the ancient land of our forefathers. And it is very close to the 4th of July. Both nations, small and large fought for their liberation at great sacrifices, valiantly, few against the many, weak against the strong; and with God's help, both of them won the day.

We rejoice in our independence and in the achievements, in every field of human creativity, we can note throughout those 30 years. Your great country, for the last two centuries, developed into the mightiest state in the world, the leader of the free world, and its defendant. So we have something in common to rejoice during your visit, and so we shall do.

Mr Vice President, and all our honored guests, welcome to Israel, welcome to Jerusalem. I'm sure our people will open their hearts for you and receive you with their traditional hospitality. Berukhim haba'im le Eretz Yisra'el! [Welcome are those who come to Eretz Yisra'el].

[Mondale--in English] Thank you, Mr Prime Minister, for those marvelous words. Mrs Begin, Mr Speaker and friends, on behalf of the president of the United States, Joan and our daughter Eleanor and the distinguished delegation of Americans accompanying me, we are delighted to be in Israel with you. We bring with us the affection and the warmest best wishes of our president and all of the people of the United States.

David Ben-Gurion once said that to be a realist in Israel one must believe in miracles. On your 30th anniversary we have come to celebrate with you the miracle, and that is what it is, of the Jewish state. Our two nations and our two peoples are linked by a special bond, a special relationship. Mr Prime Minister, when the President of the United States greeted you at the White House last March he spoke for all Americans when he said: We have stood behind Israel from the earliest moments of its birth and there we shall continue to stand. It is especially fitting, as the prime minister observed, that in 4 days my country will celebrate its independence day. Together we are united, as two peoples, as two nations committed to the profoundest of all principles, liberty, national independence and the freedom of man.

Mr Prime Minister, all of us look forward with great enthusiasm to this visit, to travel again through your nation and the chance to see firsthand the vitality, the beatuty and the excitement of modern Israel. I especially look forward to my talks with you, Mr Prime Minister. I have had the opportunity of participating in most of the conversations that you had with my President and so when we meet we will be meeting not just as representatives of two nations but as two friends. Our discussions will be based on the friendship and the solid and the unshakable commitment between Israel and the United States. No issue is of greater importance to our nations than the opportunity that we face today for peace and progress and cooperation among the nations of the Middle East and I welcome our discussions and the benefit of your views.

Victor Hugo once said: There is no such thing as a small country. The greatness of a people is no more affected by the number of its inhabitants than the greatness of an individual is measured by his height. Whoever presents a great example is great. Israel is a great nation. For 30 years, Israel has been an example to the world of courage, of dedication, of imagination and creativity, and above all, of its devotion to the principles of human liberty, of national independence and social justice.

We are delighted to be here. We look forward to our visit with great anticipation and with warm and loving hearts. Shalom.

Visit to Western Wall

TA301629Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Jun 78 TA

[Text] The vice president of the United States, Walter Mondale, ended a visit to the Western Wall in Jerusalem about a quarter of an hour ago. The Western Wall's rabbi, Rabbi Yehuda Me'ir Getz, received the visitor with a prayer for the people of the United States, the President and the visitor. Walter Mondale thanked his host and said that his entourage and he were happy to be there. Afterward he and his wife approached the wall, stood at attention at a distance of several meters, and put in it two slips on which was written shalom in Hebrew and English. On his way back in his car, the vice president deviated from the route and shook hands with people among the crowd.

Before we went to the wall, Mondale met with Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin the King David Hotel. The meeting was also attended by Ambassador Dinitz and the U.S. ambassador in Israel, Samuel Lewis. After the talk, Professor Yadin said that they had clarified what was to be done in order for the negotiations with Egypt to be renewed.

Gush Emunim Demonstrates

TA301631Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Jun 78 TA

[Text] There is a demonstration by Gush Emunim in the center of Jerusalem. The Gush members have set up a camp in the middle of town, on King George Street, and they intend to stay there until Sabbath ends to demonstrate against what they call U.S. pressures pushing peace further away.

Peres Discusses Meeting

TA012016Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 1 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Vice President Walter Mondale is now attending a reception being held in his honor by the U.S. Embassy in Israel and the Israel-American Friendship Organization. Afterward a meeting is expected between the vice president and Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman.

Less than an hour ago a meeting ended between Mr Mondale and the chairman of the Labor Party, Shim'on Peres. Mr Peres is with us in our studio. Good evening, sir.

[Peres] Good evening.

[Question] Mr Peres, what did the vice president say to you?

[Answer] The vice president told me, basically, that he had come to Israel on a good will mission; he calls the United States a friendly mediator between the Arab countries and us and he promised that the economic and security aid will continue.

[Question] Did he say this, with regard to the aid, in connection with the possibility of U.S. pressure on Israel in the context of the aid, in the context of a cessation of aid?

[Answer] On the contrary, he used the phrase that the United States will never use economic or security aid as a hostage for any sort of political action. He said that economic and security aid will continue without any attempts at pressure.

[Question] How did the vice president see the possibilities for a settlement between us and the Arab countries, for example, details about the possible settlement?

[Answer] He said that the United States, of course, must preserve its set of relations with the Arab countries--among other things this is also connected with the peace process in the Middle East--but the United States has never cast any doubts, nor will it cast any doubts, concerning Israel's security needs. When he spoke about security aid he also used the word hardware, that is, not only money, but also weapons; weapons and also the deployment in the field. He said that the United States was open to debate any other arrangement between it and Israel which can strengthen both Israel's security and the feeling of security in Israel.

[Question] Mr Peres, did the vice president show any understanding of the security arrangements Israel is demanding in the field, not only as concerns security borders, but security arrangements in the area to be evacuated, if it is evacuated?

[Answer] I cannot say that he mentioned any actual map, but in his remarks he definitely also mentioned the term territory and deployment in the territory.

[Question] Can you give us any more details about what the vice president told you?

[Answer] He said that he, of course, was due to meet with President as-Sadat and it is hoped that there will be an Egyptian plan. In his view, the basic problem, at this moment, is to renew the contacts between Israel and Egypt. Of course, this is desirable particularly through direct meetings between the sides, with the United States helping as best it can; but he sounded to me as being very definite when he spoke about the U.S. links and relations with Israel. He said: We have given you aid, both security and economic aid--by the way, he distinguished between the two all the time and also linked them--and we did this not because anyone put pressure on us, but because we believe that Israel needs this and we need Israel; this is a friendly country, and so on.

[Question] Tomorrow the vice president will make a public appearance in the Knesset, at a banquet to be held in his honor. Did he also speak about this, with a view toward this appearance?

[Answer] I think that all this will be the contents, or part of the main contents, of his remarks. I understand that he is preparing a speech. Of course, he also asked how I see the situation, what advice we are giving and I replied how we saw matters but he will mainly, in my estimation, speak about the need to renew the impetus and the firm U.S. resolve to help Israel both with respect to its security aid and in achieving peace. I told him that this was a very good season for peace, not only a nice day in Jerusalem.

[Question] Did Mr Mondale sound optimistic with regard to the renewal of the direct contacts between Israel and Egypt through a meeting between foreign ministers in London, for example?

[Answer] Yes. On this issue he was optimistic. He knows that the negotiations have at this moment been stopped, they have come up against a deadend, and we must find a way to continue; but he sounded optimistic to me about the possibility of such a meeting.

[Question] Mr Peres, what position did you present to him? In an article we saw earlier there were hints that Mrs Meir had criticized the U.S. position. What was the position you presented to the vice president?

[Answer] I also said what I had to say on the matter of Saudi Arabia, the arms to Saudi Arabia, but, basically, I told him that the best way is to continue with the matter of the declaration of principles. I think that if we reach a situation where there is a separate Egyptian plan and a separate Israeli plan and the United States hunts for the middle ground between the two, nobody will recognize the other, and everyone will attack everyone else. What is preferable to this is to do two things: to renew the direct negotiations and to continue with the declaration of principles. As is known, there are five clauses. We have agreed on three; two are still under dispute. I told him that, in my view, the Cabinet of Israel had progressed in its search for a reasonable formulation--for example, even the matter of UN Resolution 242--and this is the most promising thing there is at this moment.

[Question] Mr Peres, as a senior politician: Do you attach supreme importance to Mr Mondale's visit, or the contents of his visit, to Israel?

[Answer] I am always frightened by the word supreme. I attach great importance; this is really a good will visit and nobody forced the Americans to do it. I think that the United States came to the conclusion that only a secure Israel, self-confident and confident that it has the friendship of the United States, will really be able to continue with the negotiations and I think that this is, on the whole, something good.

[Question] Thank you very much, Shim'on Peres.

Knesset Speaker Comments

NC0210007Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 2 Jul 78 NC

[Text] U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale has said that he sees no change in U.S. policy following President Carter's statement on the possibility of a return to the Geneva conference. Mr Mondale said this in a talk with Knesset Speaker Yizhaq Shamir. Correspondent Zvi Lidar had the following interview with the Knesset speaker: [begin recording]

[Shamir] I asked him, in general, about President Carter's latest statement--how he explained it. He and Ambassador Lewis went over the statement once more. Mondale said he did not see in it any change in U.S. policy.

[Question] And said nothing more?

[Answer] And said nothing more. Earlier, he had explained to me what he has come to tell us during his visit here in Eretz Yisra'el. He has come to express, once more, the friendly feelings of the United States and its best wishes to the State of Israel on the occasion of its 30th anniversary. He has come to assure the State of Israel of the continued U.S. commitment to the security and existence of Israel and to assure us that aid of all types will continue and that the United States is making many efforts to advance the cause of peace between Israel and its neighbors. [end recording]

The Knesset speaker told the guest during the meeting that 95 percent of the Knesset members are united in their objection to total withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the establishment of a Palestinian state in the heart of Eretz Yisra'el. The U.S. vice president replied that the U.S. administration is not for total withdrawal either and that it is trying to find a compromise between the Egyptian attitude and that of Israel.

Our correspondent reports that Walter Mondale has lent to the Knesset the original copies of [former President] Weizman's letter to President Truman dated the 13 May 1949, in which Weizman appeals to Truman to recognize the provisional Government of Israel. Mondale also brought the original of the letter which was sent the next day by President Truman announcing the U.S. administration's defacto recognition of the State of Israel. These letters will be on loan to the Knesset for 1 year on the occasion of the 30th anniversary celebrations. After that, they will be returned to the U.S. archives and photos of these letters will be passed to the Knesset.

Dayan Refuses Comment

TA0214l4Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 2 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The talk between Walter Mondale and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan in the King David Hotel in Jerusalem ended a few minutes ago. The meeting lasted about an hour. On his departure Mr Dayan refused to reply to questions by journalists.

'Mondale Spearheads Anti-Israel Campaign'

TA0215l5Y Jerusalem POST in English 2 Jul 78 p 2 TA

[By Joshua Brilliant]

[Text] Tel Aviv--A top aide to Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan charged U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale with spearheading campaigns against Israel's vital interests. He also complained of an erosion in American credibility here.

MK Zalman Shoval, chairman of the Foreign Ministry's Advisory Committee on Information Abroad, said he was referring to events of recent months but did not give details. He also said he welcomed Mondale as a friend.

Addressing the commercial and industrial club here, while Prime Minister Menahem Begin was welcoming Mondale at the airport, Shoval prefaced his remarks by saying he was speaking privately and not on behalf of the government or the Foreign Ministry--although "I may be expressing the views of others too." However, the Government Press Office issued an advance text of Shoval's statement, which seemed to indicate that Israel wanted to get the message across to the U.S.

Shoval said that Israel wants to welcome "mainly Mondale the friend. We're a bit more reserved about Mondale who has been, to my regret, a spearhead in the various struggles against the most vital interests of the State of Israel in the past weeks and months," he said.

Mondale's visit here could be important primarily if he and his entourage "succeed in restoring Israel's trust in the U.S." Shoval continued. "American credibility has been diminished during the past months because of the one-sided and sometimes exaggerated pressures which the U.S. has been applying on Israel only," he added.

The visit could be fruitful if the U.S. returned to the role of "honest broker," Shoval said. Egypt's President Anwar as-Sadat toughens his position "whenever the U.S. applies new pressure on Israel," he said in an obvious reference to Egypt's recent demand that Israel restore Jordanian rule in Judaea and Samaria and Egyptian rule in the Gaza Strip before negotiating security arrangements for Israel there.

Shoval said he hoped that during Mondale's trip to the Middle East the U.S. would make it clear that As-Sadat should not expect Israel to meet his preconditions for renewing the peace talks. He argued that Israel is the only stable ally the West has in the Middle East as the Soviet Union tries to impose its control over the entire region.

Referring to the pro-Soviet coups d'etat in Afghanistan and South Yemen, Shoval said: "These events will perhaps reemphasize that in this region, where the free world has vital interests, there is a unique role to be played by a strong and firm Israel and that the American interest dictates more massive support for Israel's position."

Mondale, Begin Comment on Talks

TA021628Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 2 Jul 78 TA

[Text] The U.S. vice president said, after the first working meeting with the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs in Jerusalem, that Israel had already announced its agreement to a direct Israeli-Egyptian meeting in London in the middle of this month. The remarks were made at a press conference in the prime minister's office. We will go over to our political correspondent, Shalom Qital, who was present at the press conference:

As it turns out from what was said, both Vice President Walter Mondale and Prime Minister Menahem Begin are prepared for an attempt to convene the foreign ministers in London. The press conference was held outside the prime minister's office, with loud shouts in the background by Gush Emunim demonstrators. Here is something from what was said by both of them. [begin recording]

[Mondale--in English] We discussed matters of defense and security, some of which involve specific items that are classified. I made clear the President's commitment, of which the prime minister was aware, that we stand behind Israel's security and will not in any way condition the essential security and economic assistance on differences that may arise in negotiating postures. [end recording]

[Qital] Vice President Walter Mondale promises military and economic aid to Israel and says that, despite differences of opinion that may arise in negotiating postures, we will not harm the political and economic aid we will offer Israel. [begin recording]

[Mondale--in English] ...recommence. We discussed the upcoming, hopefully, the upcoming talks between the foreign ministers in London and had a general review of the current problems, the current possibilities in seeking negotiations toward a Middle East settlement. [end recording]

[Qital] Mondale said, we spoke about the possibilities of convening the foreign ministers in London and the way to solve the problems.

The prime minister also repeated the same things, he spoke about a frank and friendly talk and spoke of the fact that this week we expect two replies from Egypt: one: Egypt's peace program; the second: The possibility of a direct meeting between an Israeli representative and an Egyptian representative.

From the prime minister's office I return you to the studio.

Comments to Newsmen

TA021927Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Jul 78 TA

[Excerpts] American Vice President Walter Mondale and Prime Minister Menahem Begin met for an hour and a half today in Jerusalem. Mondale was accompanied by Ambassador Lewis and some top officials from the State Department and the National Security Council. On the Israeli side, the Ministerial Defense Committee also took part. Afterwards Begin and Mondale spoke to newsmen. David Essing reports: [begin recording]

This was the key meeting of the Mondale visit, though there will be another session tomorrow. Throughout, several hundred Gush Emunim supporters chanted: "Mondale go home" and "Begin don't give in." Vice President Mondale told newsmen the meeting covered a whole range of issues.

Prime Minister Begin said they had discussed problems of the peace-making process and how to resume Middle East negotiations.

[Begin]...The vice president and his colleagues, my colleagues and myself, agree that the peace-making process should continue and that the negotiations which were disrupted in December should be renewed. There may be soon a proposal made by Egypt. We shall learn about it during the week. And there also, as we assume, there may be contacts between an Egyptian representative and an Israeli respresentative. We will know about these two possibilities during the week. So we shall be able to inform the press about it in the near future. The conference was very positive. The discussion was good, and in a spirit of friendship it was conducted between the vice president and myself and our colleagues. Thank you.

[Essing] Mondale agreed that it was important negotiations be renewed.

[Mondale] The next important step will be the proposed meeting between the foreign ministers in mid-July in London. That has not yet been decided; we hope that that will take place, and if it does, it would be at that meeting where we would have the Egyptian proposals, the Israeli proposals that were presented some time ago and the resumed direct discussions concerning those proposals and other modalities that might speed along the negotiating process.

[Essing] The American officials stress the need for direct talks between the parties.

[Mondale] What we need is to get the parties into a negotiating posture where that sort of face-to-face, direct negotiations brings about the broadest possible understanding. The trouble with the present posture is that plans are tabled without the other party in negotiations and I think in the nature of such a situation, it tends to be stated in the beginning negotiating posture, and it is only negotiations that will really test how much the issues can be resolved.

[Essing] And as for the prospects of those direct talks taking place.

[Mondale] I think it is fair to say that the Israelis have agreed to attend the London conference. We have not yet received a final approval from the Egyptians.

[Essing] What did Prime Minister Begin think of President Carter's statement that the United Nations might be brought in at Geneva if all else fails? Had Begin received clarifications from Mondale?

[Begin] No, this problem did not come up. We read the statement by President Carter and we understood it. I would like to stress here that chronologically, as we also said during the conference, first we should get the proposals by Egypt, as were promised, and we want to read it, to study it, to analyze it. And then we shall decide about the meeting which will of course take place after we have had the time to look into the proposal by Egypt. This should be, as I hope it will be, the sequence of the events.

[Essing] Later Mondale went out of his way to try and clear the air.

[Mondale] I would like to respond to that because I believe that it has been misinterpreted by some. The President was asked at a news conference the current status of Middle East negotiations and he made it very clear that we hope to make progress on the present formula, namely face-to-face, direct negotiations along the lines that we are working on now. Many observed something that I think is well known and recognized in international law, that there is always the UN Security Council Resolution creating the Geneva conference. He said that if all other processes fail, in other words when we tried every way we can, and ultimately--in other words he was not trying to raise this as a current prospect and I believe there was some emphasis on that given by at least some stories that took it substantially out of context.

[Essing] During the news conference held outside the prime minister's office neither Walter Mondale nor Menahem Begin reacted in any way to the demonstrators. [end recording]

Sharon on 'U.S. Plan'

TA011335Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 30 Jun 78 TA

[Text] In Haifa today Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon made a speech in the maritime and economics club. Mr Sharon said that the devils' dance being carried on around the prime minister arouses the thought that there is a U.S. plan to bring Mr Begin to resign. If there is such a plan, Mr Sharon said, it will fail, since it is based on mistaken assumptions. At the end of the lecture in Haifa correspondent 'Amos Karmeli spoke with the minister of agriculture. [begin videotape]

[Sharon] It is very hard not to get the impression that the United States, the administration, has the desire to bring about the prime minister's resignation and this is based on--they certainly rely on the various voices being heard in the cabinet or that have been heard in the cabinet, on the public pressure, on the behavior--which I would describe as being irresponsible--of the opposition in the country. What I said was only that I am convinced that such a plan, if it does indeed exist, will fail. I think they have made a mistaken evaluation regarding what is happening in public opinion in the country and I think that they also are making an incorrect evaluation of the Jewish support in the United States for Israel.

[Question] Walter Mondale arrived in Israel today. In the meetings with him, do you intend to bring up these accusations?

[Answer] I did not speak about accusations and what will be raised in the talks with him will be raised and, whether this is in talks with the prime minister or talks, as was announced, with the ministerial committee; I did not speak of any accusations. I said that it is hard to rid oneself of the feeling that, behind the devils' dance, there is an intention of bringing about the prime minister's resignation. [end videotape]

Mondale Spokesman Denies Allegation

TA011825Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Jul 78 TA

[Text] U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale is now meeting with the chairman of the Labor Party, Shim'on Peres. He is also due to meet with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman this evening and afterward he will attend a reception to be held in his honor by the U.S. Embassy in the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. At noon the U.S. vice president met with Mrs Golda Meir in her Tel Aviv home.

Mondale's spokesman this evening denied that the vice president intended to intervene in Israel's domestic affairs during his visit. He was replying to questions in the wake of remarks made by Minister Sharon, who had said yesterday that the impression had been created that there was a U.S. program to undermine Begin's cabinet. The U.S. spokesman told correspondent Alan Ben-'Ami that Mondale had come to the country at the invitation of the prime minister and the chairman of the Knesset to mark the 30th anniversary of Israel. The U.S. spokesman stressed that any talk that Mondale had come to intervene in Israel's domestic affairs was completely off the mark.

Sharon Not Speaking for Begin

TA021328Y Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Jul 78 p 1 TA

[By Dalya Shehori]

[Excerpt] Knowledgeable sources said yesterday that Sharon's statement concerning a U.S. plan to get Prime Minister Begin to resign had not been coordinated with the prime minister. An opinion was proferred that Sharon had made an unnecessary statement the day before yesterday out of an "overflow of good will" toward Begin. Various elements estimate that the affair will have no repercussions in the cabinet session today--unless Ari'el Sharon himself chooses to raise it in order to explain his words, particularly, why he made them during the U.S. vice president's official visit in Israel.

DAVAR Raps Sharon Remarks

TA021339Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Jul 78 p 7 TA

[Editorial]

[Text] Is the prime minister's public standing indeed that bad that one must try and strengthen it by disseminating fairy tales which imply that Washington conspires to remove him? Or, was perhaps Minister Ari'el Sharon intending by that declaration of his to strengthen his own status rather than that of the prime minister?

Be that as it may, this is a disrespectful and irresponsible declaration. Minister Sharon has not the slightest proof to support such an accusation against a friendly power, on whose aid even the cabinet of which Sharon is a member depends for all its activities. When the minister was asked on television by his interviewer on what he was basing his claim regarding the U.S. plan to get rid of Begin, he replied that, "it is difficult to shed the impression...."

The U.S. vice president, who came here on a good will visit on the day this statement by a cabinet member was delivered, is apt to be astonished by such an interpretation of his mission; an interpretation unlikely to increase good will.

We were told, some time ago, by a usually reliable correspondent on our state radio, that an anonymous senior U.S. personality had told a senior Israeli personality, who was also anonymous, that it was desirable to replace Begin. At that time, too, nobody took pains to base the "information" on any factual data. The source, however, at least did not reveal his identity. Now an even more irrational statement has been made, but its cabinet source is plainly revealed to all.

Is this a new method for calling the nation to rally around the cabinet's flag? Is it an attempt to mobilize the slumbering patriotism of the average Israeli, or is this perhaps one more manifestation of the intrapersonal struggle inside the cabinet?

Regardless of what the intention may be, the act is despicable and harmful. Raising alarm of this kind is customary in Uganda, but it has no place in Israel.

Shamir, Begin Speak at Banquet

TA022101Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1948 GMT 2 Jul 78 TA

[Speeches by Knesset Speaker Yizhaq Shamir and Prime Minister Begin at a state banquet for Vice President Mondale at the Knesset in Jerusalem on 2 July--live; in English]

[Text] [Shamir] Mr Vice President, Madame Mondale, Miss Mondale, Mr Prime Minister, Madame Begin, distinguished members of the American delegation, members of the cabinet, Mr Ambassador, members of the Knesset, dear guests, ladies and gentlemen: I am honored and pleased to greet tonight in the Knesset, the center of our democracy, the vice president of the United States,who came with an important delegation from Washington to Jerusalem, our eternal capital, to take part in the celebrations of our 30th anniversary of independence. It is a great event in the history of our state and in the history of the relations between our two countries.

We are very happy to have tonight with us the vice president of the United States, with his delegation, who have come to us to take part in our celebrations for the anniversary of our independence. We are sure that this visit will deepen and strengthen the friendly relations based on common values and principles. The Knesset is certainly the appropriate place to underline among these values our common devotion to real democracy with all it requires and, while speaking of democracy, one cannot forget, and must not forget, the fact that, so far, we are the only democracy in this part of the world. This basic fact explains many of our difficulties.

Mr Vice President, may I ask you to transmit to the President, the Congress and the people of the United States the profound wishes of our Knesset and people of Israel for prosperity, happiness and strength. We and the whole world need a strong and just United States of America.

I now invite our prime minister, Mr Begin, to address us. [applause]

[Begin] Mr Vice President, Mrs Mondale, Mr Speaker, Mrs Shamir, your excellencies the Ambassador of the United States to Israel and Mrs Lewis, the Ambassador of Israel to the United States and Mrs Dinitz, members of the cabinet, members of the Knesset, honored guests, colleagues of the vice president, ladies and gentlemen:

Two hundred and two years ago, a turning point in the annals of mankind took place. Thirteen colonies became the United States of America. Since then millions of people flocked to that country to find a haven, to build a home, to the vision of a republic based on justice, conceived in liberty. Since then, America saved, three times in 50 years, all nations, all mankind, from the danger of slavery, from the menace of tyranny.

Thirty years ago the independence of Israel was renewed after 19 centuries of a fate which tonight I will not describe because it is indescribable. Since then we built up our country, we tilled this land and made it green and productive and in our case, too, with all the differences in the numbers, millions of people flocked from all over the world, from scores of countries, to find a haven and build a home and create a nation. Despite the inaccuracies and differences in the calendar, we are gathered tonight, ladies and gentlemen, to celebrate these two great events in human history. But tonight we will not only celebrate; we are here also to make a political analysis. We are not only here to speak about the past and the achievements since we reached the stage of independence and developed our countries to the pride of free mankind, but to pay our attention to the future.

Ladies and gentlemen, may I try in simple words to describe what we believe with all our hearts, the justice of our cause. That wonderful movement for national liberation which is called Zionism, which came from the hearts of a dispersed and humiliated people, from the depths of desperation, from the dispersed ghettos. Zionism has been based, since its inception, by its founding fathers, on the precept of achieving justice--to do justice to a people who were wronged for centuries and to be just to all; to respect the human dignity of every man and woman and to assure human dignity to the Jewess and to the Jew. The justice of our cause--we want peace; we want to live with our neighbors in human dignity; we hate war; we hate bloodhsed. We suffered so much. We lost so much, both there and here. We are a bereaved and orphaned generation. With all our hearts we want peace. We respect our neighbors. We don't feel any haughtiness in respect to them. We want to live with them together in human dignity, in equality, in progress and, of course, in peace. On this basis we elaborated and produced a peace plan.

Objectively, we don't have any quarrel with Egypt. The desert should not only divide us, as it can, assuring peace to both nations. It can even be used for cooperation. The tragedy started when the order was given 30 years ago, at the proclamation of our renewed independence, to the Egyptian soldier to march into Palestine, to invade the country, to try to strangle our independence the day it was declared. But there is no reason for quarrel. There is no reason for a conflict between us and Egypt and if haughty words are not used and if, instead of pride, we shall all speak of dignity, then we can find all the arrangements necessary. Yes, indeed, on the basis of our peace plan, to make peace, to make it sure for us and our children's children.

The demilitarization, that international navigation assured for everybody, with an internationalization for the sake of security in a very small part of northern Sinai with our people living there, in peace with their neighbors; this is the part which we developed, of our peace plan with Egypt.

With our neighbors in this country we have a conflict of more than 60 years, superfluous, unnecessary. Our forefathers came to this country to build it up again. It was, indeed, mainly a desert. Now you can see it is green, it is rebuilt.

But since then a conflict was in existence, blood was shed, lives were taken away until this very day. We want to put an end to this conflict, once and for all, to live together. We don't want to interfere with their daily lives. We suggest they have self-rule and they elect themselves the body which will deal with their daily lives. Yes, indeed, we want to make sure there will be security for our people. Our preoccupation, our worry, is security. It is no excuse for anything, nor a cloak of anything. This is the justice of our cause when I say, with all my heart, to us national security means to make sure that our civilian population--men, women and children--be not hurt.

The implacable enemy whom we face does know how to distinguish between soldier and civilian. Humanity, for centuries, tried to humanize war, if at all these two words can go together. But still the difference between an armed man and an unarmed civilian--and they do make the distinction, they do not attack a military post or outpost, they always attack civilians--men,women and children--as the vice president saw for himself.

These are the remnants of our people--they lost a third. Here are more than 3 million, these are the remnants of those who were massacred. This is the lost generation and we want our civilians to live out their lives and their children's children to live in security, as every nation does.

I admit, from afar, especially from large countries, it is sometimes difficult to grasp the peculiarity of our security problem. A small country; yes, as we say, a small country, never a dull moment. A small country--the so-called green line was only 9 miles from the seashore. Please imagine, in your country, or in any other in Europe or in Latin America--9 miles, what does that mean--when every man, woman and child were under the range of the fire of a potential enemy? Such was the situation, and because of this, five wars broke out, all of them unnecessary, all of them could have been avoided. All the tragedies could have been prevented, but because of this, those wars occurred, casualties were incurred, so much tears were shed and so much sadness is still in our hearts. And therefore ours is the following suggestion: Let our neighbors have full autonomy and let us have security. This is the justice of our cause.

We elaborated our peace plan. Yes, it was praised by the President of the United States, by many other leaders, as a contribution to the peace-making process, as a notable contribution.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is so and we started to negotiate our peace plan, because you don't have a case in history in which, without negotiations, you achieved anything between the quarreling parties. Nor always do you achieve by negotiations everything you wish, but anything achieved, as history teaches us, is through negotiations. So the negotiations started and abruptly they were disrupted, until this very day. For all those months past we asked to renew the negotiations, to resume them. Can there be a more logical demand or suggestion than this?

May I tell you tonight as well that, when we did negotiate, the Egyptians and the Israelis, the atmosphere was, if not to exaggerate, positive and good. I could use higher words, I don't want to. We knew that we have differences of opinion, but, as President as-Sadat and I said to each other first, unconditionally, no more war and no more bloodshed and, secondly, again, unconditionally, we shall negotiate, and when I saw him off at the Ben-Gurion Airport to Cairo, I told him, Mr President, we shall make peace, and his reply was: I am sure of that, I am sure of that.

Such was the spirit in Ismailia--the day President as-Sadat called the happiest day in his life, not only because it was his birthday, but also, and mainly, because he said: It is a very successful meeting here and we shall negotiate. We already made clear some of the differences of opinion between us and some agreements, some good words were uttered about our plan, in Ismailia as well. And we didn't forget them, they shouldn't be deleted from the memory of anybody. But we had differences of opinion, and yet, the summing up was: We shall negotiate.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, the negotiations should be resumed. Mr Vice President, perhaps tomorrow, or the day after tomorrow, you will get from the president of Egypt an Egyptian peace plan or peace proposal. We will be glad to look into it, to study it, to analyze it and, in time, to react on it. We don't reject anything a priori. We want to see the document and look into its details and then, of course, we shall give our response. If the foreign ministers meet, as they may, in the next forthnight or so, perhaps this will be the start of the resumed negotiations. Perhaps our defense ministers will meet again and this will be also the resumption of the negotiations. So now, perhaps, after the days of euphoria, of great rejoicing in our country and in Egypt and throughout the world, that President as-Sadat and I met in Jerusalem, his colleagues and my friends met and exchanged views, and then in Ismailia, and we promised each other not to wage any more war and to make peace and to negotiate terms of peace and after the days of the disruption of the negotiations, this is now a propitious time--with the help of the United States, with your assistance, Mr Vice President, and of your friends and associates--the good time will come of the resumption of the negotiations and, with all the experience we have, with all the love we have for our peoples and the rejection of war and bloodshed we feel in our hearts, the day will come when we shall celebrate the era of peace in the Middle East, the cradle of civilization.

And if peace comes to this region, how green can be all the valleys on both sides. How beautiful can be the lives off all the children. How happy shall we all be to see always the smiling faces of our children. How great will be the economic advancement for all the peoples; how poverty will be liquidated; how marvellous will be the development of the resources. This is the vision we have and in this spirit, our dear guests, in this spirit and in this faith--as we believe that such a time may come very soon--I want to raise my glass, first to the Presidentof the United States, the leader and the defender of the free world, of which Israeli is an integral part.

To the prosperity and happiness of the great country, America. Lehayyim.

Now I raise my glass to our dear guest and friend, the vice president of the United States, Mr Walter Mondale, who stood by us for many, many years and so we are grateful to him for all the help he extended to us; to him, to his wife, to his daughter, to his family, we wish them all the happiness and achievements in the future. Lehayyim.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I raise my glass, in the name of all the moral values we all--free women and men--believe, for which we fought and gave sacrifices. On behalf, in the name of those values, I raise my glass in the deep conviction of the justice of our cause. To peace.

Knesset Members on Mondale Speech

TA030645Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 3 Jul 78 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] One of the clauses in the U.S. vice president's speech caused special interest--the comparison between the withdrawal from Sinai to which Israel has agreed and the desired solution in the negotiations on the future of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

Immediately after the speech in the Knesset correspondent Zevi Lidar heard reactions from some of our elected officials. First, former Prime Minister MK Yizhaq Rabin. [begin recording]

[Rabin] The first part of the speech was emotional, expressing the attitude of the American people and of the vice president to Israel and expressing what is common in our values, history and interests--a very nice speech. However, we have had speeches like that in the past and we will hear them in the future.

As for the political part of the speech, he was very sincere. He spoke to the point--the U.S. position, that is, the Brookings plan which, in the main, is withdrawal, roughly to the lines of 4 June 1967 in return for total peace. There was a part in the speech where he said, you should apply the principle that you are applying on the Sinai--that is, in return for peace a willingness to give up any territorial claim to Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip as well. This is the essence of the plan. So the U.S. position was sincerely presented today, stressing the positive U.S. inclinations in this plan. I assume that this is part of a move that will continue with the foreign minister's meeting in London where an Egyptian plan will be presented--parts of which will be written and others oral, just like ours--with the purpose being that out of the Israeli and Egyptian plans there be a compromise which will be the U.S. plan.

[Lidar] What conclusions should Israel draw from this?

[Rabin] The conclusion is that we face a serious problem in the continuation of the negotiations. The problem is not only the resumption of the negotiations, the problem is much more connected with the substance of the negotiations, with the positions that Israel must submit in order to avoid the distress that awaits us further on in the political negotiations.

[Lidar] In a similar vein, but with greater care, called for by his status today as a cabinet minister, Justice Minister Shemu'el Tamir also interprets the speech.

[Tamir] The vice president dealt with a list of issues in a very concrete manner. He compared the Israeli position in Sinai and that which needs to be solved in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza District. He drew certain parallels and this is open to various interpretations--some which might appeal to part of the population and others which are unacceptable. The vice president knows well that the road to peace is long and hard, and we have to tread it but it is not easy. We have to persevere with an effort by all sides.

[Lidar] The chairman of the Herut faction in the Likud, MK Hayyim Kaufman, draws one conclusion from the remarks he heard.

[Kaufman] My impression is not very positive and, in my opinion, U.S. pressure still exists. I expected a more moderate speech.

[Lidar] This is how Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres interprets the speech.

[Peres] It was a well-prepared speech. In short he said that we will help you with security and you go for peace.

[Lidar] How do you view this proposal?

[Peres] I do not think that Israel needs prodding to go for peace. The problem does not lie in the general desire but in the details, and we face several problems in this respect.

[Lidar] There were people here today who interpreted this as a hint of further U.S. pressures.

[Peres] If this is pressure then it is a moral pressure at this stage. On the contrary, he said that economic and security aid [is not linked to Israeli moves] but, of course, the hint was clear.

[Lidar] Do you think that this visit, the Mondale visit, has helped in reducing the tension that has existed between Israel and the United States?

[Peres] It depends on what happens. This visit put a little life into the negotiations but we have to wait for the continuation of the negotiations. We will have to see what comes out of the meetings with the Egyptians.

[Lidar] How do you view the chances of the London conference, if it does convene?

[Peres] I can see it convening in a rather difficult position because if there is an Egyptian proposal--I do not think that the Egyptian proposal will be pro-Israel--we will be facing a new polarization between the Israeli proposal and the Egyptian proposal with the Americans looking for a new median. This disturbs me.

[Lidar] And then? A chance of Geneva?

[Peres] I think that all sides will have to go to Geneva. However, another effort will be made but I do not see an easy path ahead. [end recording]

SOURCES SURPRISED AT PRESIDENT CARTER'S STATEMENT

LD020132Y Jerusalem International Service in English 2230 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Our political reporters said that Israeli sources, including ministers and Knesset members, have expressed amazement at President Carter's statement about a possible UN involvement and return to Geneva, and the timing of the remarks. He said that President Carter's remarks were likely to affect tomorrow's talks with Vice President Mondale. Our reporter adds that the vice president and his aide were surprised about the presidential announcement since they had not been informed in advance about it.

A high-level source in Jerusalem told our political reporter that President Carter's statement about a return to the UN is no less grave than the Soviet-American declaration on the Middle East that was published last fall. However, the source stressed that an official text of President Carter's statement has not yet arrived in Jerusalem.

Correspondent Reports Reactions

NC020730Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Jul 78 NC

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] While the U.S. vice president's visit is in full swing, U.S. President Jimmy Carter made a statement indicating that the United States is now considering handing over the handling of the Middle East problem to the United Nations. The United States will also recommend the convocation of the Geneva conference. Political correspondent Shalom Qital reports:

Yesterday, during the formal reception at the King David Hotel, it was possible to observe at close hand the impact of the U.S. President's statement on the Middle East at a time when top-level officials of Israel and the United States were together.

The two sides were very surprised. Vice President Walter Mondale knew nothing about the President's statement, while top-level officials of his entourage were very surprised.

In the beginning they did not believe that their President had uttered these remarks at this time. They then checked and distributed a softened version in which they explained that Carter's remarks were hypothetical--that is to say, in the event all other efforts fail, he might recommend the Geneva conference.

Jewish personalities in Mondale's entourage were embarrassed and angry, while Israeli ministers, Knesset members and other top-level officials expressed great bitterness. Is this the present which Carter is giving Mondale during his talks here?

Some people likened the recommendation to transfer the handling of the Middle East problem to the United Nations or to the Geneva conference to last fall's U.S.-Soviet document, which hinted at an imposed settlement in the Middle East. However, some top-level Israeli officials said: It is possible that Carter's remarks could have a positive outcome. His remarks could indicate one thing, at least: that the Egyptian plan which will be forwarded by the United States to Israel has no chance of being accepted.

There is no doubt that Carter's statement will have an impact on the talks which Walter Mondale will hold in Israel today. Mondale has already talked with Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman, Mrs Golda Meir and Knesset Member Shim'on Peres. From these talks it transpires that Mondale has not brought a plan with him. Up to now, he has done more listening than talking.

[Announcer] Shalom, can one assume that yesterday's proposal by the U.S. President will result in the political portion of Mondale's visit running aground?

[Qital] I would not say that. From the beginning, it was logical to assume that Walter Mondale came here in order to listen. He did not bring a plan with him. No one expected practical results from this visit. In other words, this was not a situation where we had to reach a certain agreement with the United States and now, because of Carter's remarks, no agreement will be reached. The political aim of this visit is to give each side the chance to explain its stand in detail. From this point of view, it is not to be assumed that the visit will run aground. However, if Carter's remarks are interpreted--as they were interpreted last night by U.S. and Israeli officials--as grave remarks, then it is possible that this will somehow mar the atmosphere.

[Announcer] On the same subject, what will the cabinet session deal with today?

[Qital] Those ministers who talked with Walter Mondale and, naturally, the prime minister, who accompanied Mondale on the 45-minute drive from the airport to Jerusalem--will review and give their impressions of the initial meetings with Mondale. I assume that Carter's statement--even though it is not on the agenda--will be raised. The other topics are the routine topics usually raised in the cabinet meetings on Sunday.

[Announcer] Thank you.

Knesset Member Reacts

NC021356Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1137 GMT 2 Jul 78 NC

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Knesset Member Amnon Lin today proposed to the Likud faction in the Knesset the immediate establishment of a government of national consensus.

In his proposal, Knesset Member Lin says that President Carter's statement proves that the real implication behind U.S. policy is to lead Israel toward capitulation to the Arab dictats. In his opinion, only the establishment of a government of national consensus will enable Israel to extricate itself from the political mess of which it is a victim. Correspondent Haviva Roger outlines Knesset Member Lin's proposal: [begin recording]

In his proposal Knesset Member Amnon Lin says that the way for Israel to disentangle itself from the political mess in which it finds itself due to the U.S. policy is to establish a government of national consensus which should, immediately upon its establishment, offer two proposals to Egypt and the United States. One should be a Likud proposal and the other a Labor Party proposal. According to Knesset Member Amnon Lin's suggestion, Israel should announce that Egypt's president must, by a certain date, give a positive response to one of the proposals and be willing to sign a peace treaty with Israel.

[Lin] In the event that we do not get Anwar as-Sadat's positive acceptance, the government of national consensus will announce that it will impose Israeli sovereignty and law over Judaea, Samaria, the Golan Heights and the Sinai Peninsula--from Ophira to Al-'Arish. This would not, of course, mean forcing the local population in these territories to accept Israeli citizenship against their wishes.

[Roger] Knesset Member Lin is further suggesting a delay in ratification of bills currently being debated and which are due to be made into law by the Knesset. He further calls for preparing the Israeli society and economy for an emergency situation on the economic, military and social levels, in order to bolster Israel's position in view of pressures which are liable to be exerted on it. [end recording]

ALLON, PERES RAP U.S. ROLE AS MEDIATOR

TA011621Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 1 Jul 78 TA

[Text] MK Yigal Allon said that the United States was not fulfilling its role as a mediator in the peace-making process. According to him, the statements by senior administration circles heard recently, as well as the intolerable process of presenting questions to which the replies are already added, are eroding the ability of the United States to act as an effective mediator. Mr Allon thinks that Egypt and Israel are also contributing their share toward the deadlock which has been created. He was speaking at a meeting of the world branch of the Labor Zionist Movement in Qiryat 'Anavim.

MK Shim'on Peres said, at the same meeting, that the cabinet made a mistake when it wanted Egypt to submit a peace program of its own. In such a situation, he said, with Israel and Egypt presenting peace programs, the United States places itself in the middle and this is harmful to Israel.

JERUSALEM ON DELAY IN AL-JAMASI REPLY TO WEIZMAN

TA012042Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 1 Jul 78 TA

[Text] Five days have passed since Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman set the reply to his Egyptian counterpart, General al-Jamasi, suggesting a direct meeting between the two, either in Egypt or in a third country.

Al-Jamasi's answer is being held up and the security establishment regards this as an indication of Egyptian hesitation between two aims: that of giving a new impetus to the direct negotiations, or a retreat from this. In the view of Israeli senior circles, the Israeli answers to the Americans led to a situation where Egypt has an urgent need to make a clear decision concerning the continuation of its policy. Al-Jamasi's message is likely to be the first expression of this decision. Military correspondent 'Amiram Nir reports on the evaluations which have crystallized in these discussions:

It is true that there are two contradictory opinions today with regard to the following Egyptian moves. One group of important people thinks that As-Sadat and Al-Jamasi have now come to the conclusion that the direct negotiations have run aground; Israel is not flexible enough; the Arab opposition to As-Sadat, at home and abroad, is pressing and the prestige of As-Sadat and of Egypt is being harmed. The action demanded is that the direct contacts with Israel be severed and thus the Americans will be pushed into putting pressure on the Begin cabinet. If we translate this into the dates As-Sadat so loves, then this means, in the view of certain security elements, that on 23 July the Israeli delegation may be expelled from Egypt and that in October As-Sadat may announce that the agreement in the Sinai will not be renewed. War--not necessarily; this may, according to this forecast, break out in the spring or even next summer. But this is, as I said, one view in the security establishment.

A second view, no less important, makes an almost opposite forecast. Inasmuch as As-Sadat gains from every day the political process continues--he gains Western aid, he gains U.S. support, maybe even, in the end, certain Israeli concessions as well--then his reaction to what appears to him as Israeli intransigence will actually be an increase in the negotiation efforts and in direct pressure on Israel. If the American failed with their famous questions, then a new, direct initiative must be opened, maybe advanced more dramatically. Again--dates, according to the people holding this view. On 23 July maybe another Weizman-Al-Jamasi meeting in order to advance the impetus, restore the prestige and, in October--a very significant date for As-Sadat--maybe a summit meeting with Begin, maybe a dramatic announcement of an Egyptian concession of one sort or another.

These are, as I said, the two evaluations in the security establishment. The holders of both views agree that Egypt is apparently hesitating between just these two aims and that the hold up in sending the reply--something not customary in the exchanges of messages between Weizman and Al-Jamasi--is an expression of this Egyptian hesitation.

The decision which will be made in Cairo in the next few days will apparently determine the nature of the negotiations, at least for the next few months.

SHAH 'INDISPOSED' SINCE 1 JULY, ADVISED TO REST

LD021028Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] According to an Imperial Court Protocol Department announcement, because the shah has been indisposed since Saturday, 1 July, and has been asked to rest by his doctors, the official Salaam ceremony to mark the prophet's mission will not be observed tomorrow. Accordingly, the opening ceremony by the shah this evening of Niavaran Cultural House will not take place either.

LABOR MINISTER ELECTED PARTY WING COORDINATOR

LD011712Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Excerpts] Mr Amir Qasem Mo'ini, minister of labor and social affairs, was elected today to be the new coordinator of the Raztakhiz Party's Constructive Wing. Today's session was attended by the members of the Coordination Council and by 128 members of the Majlis and 45 senators who support the Constructive Wing. At the session Mr Hushang Ansari said that the Constructive Wing will create its independent organizations and will inform the public of its views and proposals in all areas on the basis of the wing's political positions declared so far.

Following Mr Ansari's resignation from the post of Constructive Wing Coordinator, six persons were candidates for this post, but five of them waived their nominations in favor of Mr Mo'ini.

After his election, Mr Mo'ini paid tribute to Mr Ansari's activities in laying the intellectual and philosophical bases of the wing during the past 3 years and said that he begins his work with reliance on the strong foundation that has been built. Mr Mo'ini said that the Constructive Wing will continue its defense of legal freedom and wants to compare views and thoughts in an open political atmosphere. The new Constructive Wing coordinator added that the proposed draft document for the wing organizations has been prepared and will be implemented after ratification.

AFGHAN VIEWS ON TREATIES WITH IRAN SOUGHT

LD021657Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1500 GMT 2 Jul 78 LD

[Text] Following publication by news agencies of a BBC correspondent's interview with the Afghan foreign minister, in which it was reported that the new Afghan regime does not consider itself committed to treaties concluded by the previous regime, our country's foreign minister, 'Abbas 'Ali Khal'atbari, in a telephone conversation with our correspondent Mahbubeh Shirzad, said: Thus far no official communication has been received from the Afghan Government in this connection. Our country's foreign minister added: The Iranian ambassador in Kabul has been instructed to question the Afghan officials as to the accuracy of the report.

Our correspondent adds that details of the report and the Afghan Government's views concerning the Helmand River Treaty will probably be clarified within the next 24 hours.

AFGHANISTAN

MOSLEM GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY CLASH WITH AFGHAN FORCES

BK0116000Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1549 GMT 1 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Islamabad, July 1 (AFP)--Moslem guerrillas clashed in separate incidents in the past week with Afghan police and army troops in the provinces of Paktia and Konar, the Hezbi Islami group of Moslem religious extremists said in a communique received here.

The cultural committee of the Hezbi Islami said in a message addressed to the Agence France-Presse bureau here that a police station in Lajha in the province of Paktia, southeast of Kabul, was attacked on June 24 by guerrillas who killed "the majority of the officers," captured weapons and equipment and took six prisoners. One guerrilla was killed in the operation, the communique said, affirming that the Afghan Air Force had later intervened and bombed the outskirts of the village "to frighten its inhabitants."

Fighting also took place northeast of Kabul at Ningham, in Konar Province, the statement said. According to the Hezbi Islami, "numerous officers and soldiers were killed" during a 2-hour gunbattle and reinforcement troops "opened fire on innocent people, forcing them to leave their homes and seek refuge in the mountains."

The communique said the population intended to "fight against the communist regime established in Kabul since April 27."

The Pakistani press reported today that in an interview with a British radio station, Afghan Premier Nur Mohammad Taraki acknowledged that "incidents" had occurred in the Afghan tribal regions bordering on Pakistan. No casualty figures were made public in Kabul.

AMIN VIEWS RELATIONS WITH INDIA, USSR, PAKISTAN

BK0109240Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Afghanistan, Mr Hafizollah Amin, has said that his country's friendship with India and the Soviet Union is growing. About Pakistan, he expressed the hope that differences between the two countries will be solved through friendly talks and any tension in the region will be eliminated. Mr Hafizollah Amin was addressing a meeting of air force officers in Kabul.

347 PRISONERS PARDONED, RELEASED IN HELMAND PROVINCE

LD0119560Y Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 1 Jul 78 LD

[Text] On the basis of the main policy lines of the revolutionary duties of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the decree of the Revolutionary Council, 347 prisoners in Helmand Province were pardoned and released from prison today and the sentences of 86 more prisoners were reduced. A ceremony was held on this occasion at 0700 today in Lashkar Gah city in the presence of Abdol Majid, governor of Helmand; senior officials, workers, farmers and thousands of inhabitants of Lashkar Gah city.

BANGLADESH

BANGLADESH-IRAQ FORMAL TALKS BEGIN IN DACCA 2 JULY

BK0216547Y Dacca Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Official talks between Bangladesh and Iraq were held in Dacca today in a friendly and cordial atmosphere covering wide-ranging bilateral and international issues of mutual concern. The Iraqi delegation was led by the vice president, Mr Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf. He was assisted among others by the Iraqi foreign minister, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, and the Iraqi ambassador in Bangladesh, Al-Haj 'Awdah Ahmad al-Bayyati. Vice President Mr Justice Abdus Sattar led the Bangladesh delegation which included the minister for planning, Dr M.N. Huda; the foreign minister, Prof Mohammad Shamsul Haq; the commerce minister, Mr Saifur Rahman; and the Minister for Manpower development and social welfare, Mr Zakaria Chowdhury.

After the talks, the Bangladesh foreign minister told newsmen that both sides expressed indentical views on the Middle East and other international issues. They supported the establishment of a Palestinian homeland, the proposal for declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and the proposal for a new economic order. They reviewed the economic development of Bangladesh and Iraq and expressed their willingness to cooperate in each other's development efforts.

The Iraqi vice president expressed his deep appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality given to him and his delegation by the Bangladesh people. Wishing all success to Bangladesh in development efforts, he said Iraq is watching with great interest the progress made by Bangladesh in raising the standard of living of her people. He said Iraq considers it her duty to help Bangladesh in her efforts. He also stressed the keen desire of Iraq to strengthen the existing brotherly relations between the two countries. He welcomed Bangladesh's cooperation in the development activities of Iraq by providing trained manpower and expertise.

The Iraqi vice president said that a trade delegation from his country will visit Bangladesh soon to (?decide on ways and means) for implementing the trade agreement signed earlier between the two countries. He said that under technical cooperation, Iraq has provided $50 million to Bangladesh of which $30 million has already been utilized and the rest is under utilization.

The Iraqi leader announced the donation of $1 million for the Islamic university in Bangladesh and $500,000 for the Burmese refugees. He made this contribution on behalf of the Iraqi president, Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, and the vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council, Mr Saddam Husayn, as a token of solidarity with Bangladesh.

The Iraqi vice president conveyed greetings from President Hasan al-Bakr and the vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and the people of Iraq to President Zia and the people of Bangladesh.

During the talks the vice president, Mr Justice Abdus Sattar, expressed confidence that the visit will be an important milestone in the existing relations between the two countries.

Justice Abdus Sattar conveyed greetings from President Zia and the fraternal feelings of the people of Bangladesh to the Iraqi president and people. He thanked them for the contributions toward the Islamic university and for Burmese refugees in Bangladesh.

The Iraqi vice president, Mr Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf, called on President Zia this evening at Banga Bhavan. They discussed matters of mutual interest. The Iraqi foreign minister, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, was also present.

INDIA

CHARAN SINGH, RAJ NARAIN ISSUE STATEMENTS ON RESIGNATION

BK301613Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The home minister, Mr Charan Singh, and the health minister, Mr Raj Narain, submitted their resignations from the government today.

Soon after sending his four-line letter of resignation to the prime minister, Mr Charan Singh told a crowded news conference at Suraj Kund near Delhi that he is not leaving the Janata Party. He said he and his companions made sacrifices for the formation of the party and they are emotionally bound to it. They would do nothing to break the party.

Mr Charan Singh announced that four ministers of state--Mr Narsingh Yadav, Mr Ram Kinkar, Mr Jagbir Singh and Mr Dhaneshwar Mishra--have also sent in their letters of resignation. Except Mr Dhaneshwar Mishra, who is undergoing treatment in New Delhi Hospital, the other three were present at the news conference.

In a statement, Mr Charan Singh said that his primary concern was to destroy the fascist and corrupt forces which have undermined India's freedom and democracy. These forces are still active. Mr Charan Singh said: Our policies and actions only tended to strengthen these very forces. He has, therefore, expressed his dissent vigorously and honestly. But, he added that he would refrain from entering into any public controversy until at least a meeting of the parliamentary party.

Mr Charan Singh maintained that the prime minister's demand for his resignation had come as a great relief to him. It was his constitutional obligation to comply with the prime minister's demand.

At his news conference, Mr Charan Singh said in reply to a question that the current developments in the party may have repercussions in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Harayana, whose chief ministers were among his followers. Efforts to topple the state ministries might be intensified.

In a strongly worded reply to the prime minister, Mr Raj Narain accused Mr Desai of backing his demand for the health minister's resignation with false and malicious allegations. He alleged that the real intentions for demanding his resignation had been deliberately concealed. He reiterated his stand on last Sunday's [25 June] happenings in Simla and said that he had explained this to the prime minister personally. Yet Mr Desai had chosen to adopt the course of untruth, as he put it.

Mr Raj Narain said that the outstanding fact of the latest developments is the unmistakable return of semifascist trends.

DESAI TO TEMPORARILY TAKE OVER HEALTH, HOME PORTFOLIOS

BK0109O1Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Jul 78 BK

[Text] The president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, who is now in Calcutta, has accepted the resignations of Mr Charan Singh and Mr Raj Narain from the union cabinet. He has asked the prime minister to look after the portfolios of home and health for the time being.

The resignation letters of three ministers of state, Mr Narsingh Yadav, Mr Ram Kinkar and Jagbir Singh, have been received in the prime minister's office.

Meanwhile, Mr Charan Singh today received a number of Janata Party leaders. The chief ministers of Haryana, Bihar and UP [Uttar Pradesh] were among those who called on him. They are said to have reviewed the latest party situation and its likely effect on the three states.

PAKISTAN

PRC VICE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS ENDS VISIT

BK301529Y Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Text] PRC's vice minister for communications, Mr Pan Chi, told newsmen in Islamabad before leaving for Peking today that he was deeply impressed by the sentiments of deep friendship expressed by the people of Pakistan for his country.

He said the Chinese people greatly appreciate this friendship.

RIGHTWING MOSLEM LEAGUE TO JOIN HAQ GOVERNMENT

BK020104Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0053 GMT 2 Jul 78 BK

[Text] Islamabad, July 2 (AFP)--A major rightwing political party, the Pakistan Moslem League, today announced its decision to join the martial law government of General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, causing a serious split in the Pakistan National Alliance, a front of eight parties.

The general is due to announce a federal cabinet next Wednesday, anniversary of the military take-over of the country's administration on July 5 last year.

The Moslem League, a member of the alliance, ignored warnings by alliance President Mufti Mahmud that the front would not allow any member party to joint the proposed cabinet.

Some members of the Moslem League including the party secretary general slated [as received] the decision, saying it was not in the national interest.

Meanwhile another party, Jamiat Ulema Pakistan today demanded elections in the alliance to save it from dismemberment.

The alliance had mounted political agitation which last year led to the ouster from power of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

NEW BALUCHISTAN MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATOR NAMED

BK301527Y Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 30 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Lt Gen Rahimuddin Khan today assumed the office of the martial law administrator of Baluchistan in Quetta.

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